The Massillon Independent.

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REPUBLICANS AT SEA.

Caucus Last Night Futile--Adminstration Would Accept Sibley Conpromise.

TAYLER IS RECIPROCITY'S FOE.

Offered Substitute For Ways and Means Plan and a Manifesto—Dick Favored No'-Action—Smith Condemns President's Interference.

Washington March 12.—About 130 members were present last night at the fourth conference of house Republicans, called to consider the question of Cuban reciprocity.

Representative Long, of Kansas, a member of the ways and means committee, opened with an exhaustive argument in favor of the 20 per cent concession advocated by his colleagues of the ways and means committee. The substance of his speech was in part: He argued that the maintenance of a protective tariff was not involved in the proposition of the ways and means committee, but that the policy of reciprocity was. A reduction of 20 per cent on Cuban sugar, leaving the duty on such sugar at $1.24 per hundred pounds, would not enable the Cuban, after paying freight rates and cost of refining, to compete with beet sugar in Chicago, Kansas City or Denver, which are the principal markets for beet sugar.

Believes Will be Adequate Return.

He espoused reciprocity with Cuba he said, not only because it would be helpful to Cuba, but because he believed we would get an adequate return.

The witnesses before the committee on ways and means, he said, stated that with prosperity in Cuba, the importations of that island would amount to 150 to 200 millions annually. This, he argued, was the trade that Cuba offered us in return for concessions on sugar and tobacco. He declared that when the commission from Cuba was prevailed upon to accept the Platt amendment that President McKinley assured them that in consideration of its acceptance he would do all in his power to secure economic concessions, and said that the commission so reported to the Cuban convention. He presented detailed figures to show that the Porto Rican sugar growers had received the full benefit of the free admission of sugar from that island from which he argued that the Cubans, not the sugar trust, would get the benefit—and all the benefit—of any reduction congress might make.

In conclusion Mr. Long said in part:

"If this legislation fails and no concession be made to Cuba—if the policy of President McKinley and President Roosevelt be defeated by this house—it does not mean that the beet sugar industry, by the control of this house, can prevent free sugar from Cuba. After the establishment of the republic of Cuba a treaty can be negotiated with that country by the president. That treaty can provide for the annexation of Cuba, as the recent treaty did for the annexation of the Danish West Indies; and that treaty can be submitted to the senate and ratified. The moment that the ratifications are exchanged under the decision of the supreme court in the Porto Rican case, we would have free trade with Cuba on all products. The house would be powerless to prevent it.

Might Have to Face Annexation.

"It would be the part of wisdom for the beet sugar interests to agree to a reasonable concession that would not injure their industry in the remotest degree rather than to be compelled to accept possible annexation in the immediate future, but when it does come, I want it to come by the free act of the Cuban people."

When Mr. Long finished speaking Mr. Tayler, of Ohio, presented a protest against the plan of the ways and means committee. The protest was drafted at the conference which the Republicans opposed to reciprocity held Monday night. It was in the nature of a manifesto setting out the grounds on which their opposition was based, being largely an amplification of the contention that a reduction of the duty on Cuban reciprocity involved a relaxation of the protective principle. In lieu of the Tawney proposition for a rebate Mr. Taylor offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, First, that we reaffirm our adherence to the Republican national platform of 1896, insuring adequate protection to the cane and beet sugar industries in the United States and to the policy of reciprocity as declared in our platform of 1900.

"Second, That we have maintained, and will continue to faithfully discharge the obligations to Cuba assumed by virtue of the treaty of Paris and the Platt amendments; and that we favor such commercial agreements with her as her government, when established, may be willing to make and which will be in harmony with our national policy of protection and reciprocity, and

"Third, That no further action be taken respecting the proposition to reduce the tariff on Cuban products coming into this country."

Mr. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, offered a compromise proposition for a 20 per cent reduction on Cuban prdouct, but with a limit upon its life to Dec. 1, 1903. This proposition Mr. Tayler, of Ohio, characterized as satisfactory to neither side. Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, advocated harmony and his colleague, ex-Speaker Grow, urged the acceptance of the reciprocity proposition, largely on the ground of moral obligation.

Mr. Mondell, of Wyoming, opposed the ways and means plan.

William Alden Smith, of Michigan, made a vigorous speech in the Republican caucus opposing the ways and means plan. He attacked the house organization and leadership and announced he would not follow it when it stumbled as it was now doing. He cited the records of members of the ways and means committee to show they formerly opposed what they were now urging.

Mr. Smith protested very strongly against executive interference in legislative matters. He said he had great admiration for Mr. Roosevelt, but the president had no right to attempt to coerce legislative action.

Mr. Cannon counseled harmony and opposed too precipitate action.

Mr. Dick, of Ohio, favored letting well enough alone and non-action on Cuban reciprocity.

It developed the administration was willing to accept the Sibley compromise.

At 11:40 Speaker Henderson moved an adjournment until next Tuesday, and Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, moved to amend and strike out "Tuesday," which would have caused a sine die adjournment, but his amendment was lost, 61 to 79. Henderson's motion was then carried, 72 to 54.

BURLESON ATTACKS HAY.

Grew Out of Proposed Boer Relief Funds Distribution.

Washington, March 12.—The house yesterday entered on the consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill, but, as usual, during debate on an appropriation bill the members who spoke devoted themselves to everything except the bill before the house. Early in the day Mr. Thayer, of Massachusetts, attempted to take advantage of the division among the Republicans on the subject of reciprocity by bringing forward a resolution to investigate reports that the sugar trust would be the chief beneficiary of Cuban reciprocity. He tried to overturn a decision of the speaker in order to secure action on his resolution, but the Republicans came up solidly against such a course, and he was checkmated. Mr. Brantley, a Georgia Democrat, made a speech in favor of Cuban reciprocity, and Mr. Meyer, a Louisiana Democrat, one against it. Mr. Hill, of Connecticut, made some remarks on his monetary bill. The feature of the day, however, was a speech by Mr. Burleson attacking Secretary Hay for declining to request the British authorities to furnish passports to go through the British lines to Rev. Hiram W Thomas and wife, who desire to go to South Africa to distribute Boer relief funds collected in Illinois. Mr Hitt, of Illinois, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, made a spirited reply to Mr. Burleson, charging the Texas member with attempting to prejudice the case before the evidence was in. Mr. Hitt pointed out that relief funds could be distributed through the Red Cross or the American consuls and added that it was contrary to international law and usage to allow those in sympathy with the enemy to go through the lines in time of war.

KILLED HIS WIFE.

Fired at His Child, but Accidentally Critically Wounded Wife's Aunt.

Camden, N. J., March 12.—Because he was unable to obtain possession of his child, Lafayette Gruff, aged 21 years, of Gloucester, N. J., cut the throat of his wife, Mary Ann Gruff, aged 19 years, killing her instantly. He then fired a shot from a revolver at his 7-months-old child, Katie, but the bullet missed its mark and lodged in the head of Mrs. Susan Gowie, aged 55 years Mrs. Gruff's aunt, with whom the young woman was temporarily residing.

The tragedy was enacted at Westmont, about four miles south of this city, where Mrs. Gowie resides. Mrs Gowie was brought to the Cooper hospital here and her condition is critical. Gruff was arrested at Gloucester some hours after the murder.

Providential Rain Blessed Texas.

Dallas, Texas, March 12.—The most general rain for over one year was falling in Texas yesterday. Reports from North of Dallas showed a heavy downpour, while there were light rains as far south as San Antonio. The rain was badly needed throughout the state and will prove of incalculable value to crops and cattle ranges.

Victim Of a Horrible Murder.

Dayton, O March 12.—While Isaac White, colored, was asleep in bed yesterday morning his wife threw gasoline over him and lighted it. White died of his burns last night and his wife subsequently made a confession. She is under arrest, charged with murder. The woman claims White beat and choked her.

A BUSY WEEK FOR COURTS

Many Cases in the Assignment.

DECISION IN THE BAST CASE.

It Will be Placed on Trial in Common Pleas Court—Appealed from Justice's Court—New Rule in Force at the County Infirmary.

Canton, March 12.—The verdict of the jury in Justice Reigner's court was reversed by Judge Ambler Tuesday afternoon in the case of Anna Barrell against J. Bast & Bro. Mrs. Barrell obtained a verdict for $50 and costs in justice court in an action in which she sued the Basts for selling liquor to her husband after being notified not to do so. The case was carried up to the common pleas court on error by Attorneys Craine & Snyder, who represent the Basts. It was alleged that the notice was insufficient and did not conform to the statutes, in that it should have read after five days instead of "shall not hereafter sell." The court held that this notice was sufficient. It was also alleged by the defendant that the justice erred in not charging the jury that the sales must be illegal under the penal statutes in order to recover damages. Judge Ambler decided that inasmuch as the court below had refused to make this charge the case should be reversed at the costs of the plaintiff below and that it should be retained for trial in common pleas court.

Next week promises to be a busy one in the courts. A complete list of assignments has been made of cases to be tried before Judges Ambler and Harter in common pleas court. Judge Ambler has ordered a special venire of four jurors in order that the juries in both court rooms may be filled and that no vacancies may delay proceedings. Judge Aungst and a jury will be occupied practically all week in court room No. 3, hearing cases in criminal probate court. The assignment of cases for common pleas court is as follows:

ROOM 1, JUDGE HARTER.

Monday, March 17—Hearing motion docket; Werner vs. Folwell et al; Rickart vs. Neushentz; Brown & Adams vs. Skinner.

Tuesday — Leffle vs. Canton City Bottling Works; Novelty Iron Co. vs. Young; Kennedy vs. Western Assurance Company.

Wednesday—Hinderer vs. Bowman; Kopp vs. C.-M. E. R.'y Co.; Whitmire vs. Bank of Minerva Co. et al.

Thursday—Lowenstine vs. City of Canton; Kooser vs. Fidelity and Loan Co.; McCafferty et al vs. Albinger et al.

Friday—McAllister vs. Aetna Life Insurance Company; Goodhart-Hartman Co. vs. Madden; Sivul's adm'r vs. Morgan Engineering No

ROOM 2, JUDGE AMBLER.

Monday, March 17—Hearing motion docket; Russell's Guard, vs. Class et al; News-Democrat Pub. Co. vs. Monnot; News-Democrat Pub. Co. vs. Democrat Pub. Co.'s Ass'g; Bowers vs. Nettleton.

Tuesday—Toledo Mutual Sign and Advertising Co. vs. Clewell; Harter vs. Krichbaum vs. Putman's assignee; Carnes vs. Gallagher.

Wednesday—McCrea et al vs. Simonds; Clark vs. Canton Pottery Co.'s receiver; Neithercoat vs. Westfall et al.

Thursday — Hardway & Co. vs. Wrought Iron Bridge Co. et al; McCauslin vs. Canton Foundry and Machine Co.; Lehman vs. Bockius.

Friday—Weary vs. H. B. Camp Co.; Loftis vs. Pennsylvania Co.; McGuire vs. Seibert.

The assignment of criminal cases for probate court was completed by Judge Aungst Wednesday morning. There are fourteen cases to be tried during the coming week. The assignment is as follows:

Monday, March 17—Ohio vs. John B. Green, petit larceny; Ohio vs. Minnie Hudson, keeping a house of ill-repute; Ohio vs. Grover Gillioami, petit larceny.

Tuesday — Ohio vs. Earl Sawdy, petit larceny; Ohio vs. Harry Numan, peace proceedings; Ohio vs. Irvin Young, intoxication; Ohio vs. Irvin Young, profane swearing.

Wednesday—Ohio vs. John Buss, assault; Ohio vs. Frank Wolf, assault and battery; Ohio vs. William Kaufman, gambling.

Thursday—Ohio vs. Samuel Glodde, assault and battery; Ohio vs. Ferdinand Hexamer, assault and battery.

Friday—Ohio vs. Louis A. Straub, slander; Ohio vs. Frank Yingling and George Brown, larceny.

One hundred men are engaged in making the excavations for the Structural Steel Car Company's plant, and two thousand cubic yards of earth have been removed. Bricklaying will begin Thursday.

One of the rules announced by Superintendent Bixler, of the county infirmary, is that no visitors will be entertained at the institution on Sunday. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturday, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., are the only days on which visitors will be received.

A COSTLY FIRE IN CANTON.

Novelty Iron Works Badly Damaged.

LOSS COVERED BY INSURANCE.

The Foundry Department a Total Loss — The Property Loss Will Probably Reach Seventy-five Thousand Dollars — Low Water Pressure Responsible for Much of the Damage.

Canton, March 10.—Fire, which began a few minutes before midnight Sunday, completely destroyed the foundry and core departments of the Novelty Iron Company. The loss is estimated at from $50,000 to $75,000 by the proprietors, but the actual loss to the company cannot be estimated, as it was reported months behind in orders, nor can the loss to the hundred who will be thrown out of work be accurately given.

The fire originated at 11:50, Sunday night, in the foundry, at the door leading into the core department, from the explosion of a torch lantern carried by Watchman Edward Jones. The burning oil from this lantern flew along the woodwork of the doorway, over the beams and rafters of the ceiling, and into the core room. In a few seconds the fire had spread all over the foundry and core department. Jones was not injured by the explosion, though his coat was slightly burned. He succeeded in getting the flames on his clothing extinguished, and then sent in the private fire alarm in the factory.

The department responded quickly, but when the firemen arrived they were for almost three-quarters of an hour absolutely helpless. They got streams of water on the burning building as soon as they arrived, but the water pressure was found to be so light that they could do no effective work. It was soon seen that little could be done to save the foundry and core departments. The machine shop and warehouse and pattern rooms were in great danger from the burning foundry. The foundry was in the east end of the plant and extended for nearly two hundred feet along East Eighth street. Two wings at each end extended back for 100 feet. In the wings the core shop was situated. An alley separates the warehouse and pattern rooms, which are in a two-story building to the north, from the foundry. The most valuable portion of the company's property was located in this building.

Another danger which the firemen feared was a blaze on the roof of the machine shop. With the water supply as low as it was they could not reach this higher portion of the building.

At 12:35, just 45 minutes after the fire alarm was turned in, the water pressure was increased at the water works pumping station, and immediately the effect could be noticed, by the increased streams on the flames. By this time, however, the fire had done all the damage possible to the foundry, and only the burning walls were left. At the east end a natural gas pipe had been broken and the gas was flaming fiercely. The gas was later turned off outside the building. At 1:30 the fire was considered under control, but it was a long time after this before the firemen could leave the smoking ruins.

W. E. Sherlock, president of the company, said, Monday morning: "We have $50,000 worth of insurance. I do not know just how it is distributed. The insurance will not cover the loss, as we were months behind with our orders. We had no specially large orders on hand, but were just looking forward to a good year. The destruction of the foundry of course cripples the entire plant, as we can do nothing without that."

G. W. SAVAGE IS NOW HERE.

Miners' State Secretary Attends Conference.

JOHN MITCHELL MAY COME.

National President Watching the Conference Closely, There Being Questions Involved of Tremendous Importance to the Miners of Entire Country—Scale Now in Hands of a Joint Committee—Operators Submit Expected Counter Demands.

As was stated by The Independent Tuesday, the operators have offered the miners a scale that provides not only for the refusal of all the new demands of the miners, but for the modification of some of the features of the present scale. At the Wednesday morning session of the joint conference, J. F. Geltz, for the operators, offered the scale prepared by them. The chief change asked is in the clause in regard to pay for dirt coming down unavoidably. At present the rate is 3 cents for every three inches. The operators want this to read 6 cents for every six inches, not being compelled to pay for lesser quantities.

A full hour for dinner instead of a half hour is also asked. Mr. Geltz stated that one hour is not long enough to permit all day employes to get their dinner, and that thus great loss results to the operators. The addition of the following is asked for:

Anyminer firing a shot before the regular time shall be fined $5 for the first offense and be discharged for a subsequent offense, the money thus collected to be turned into the treasury of the miners' local union.

When the whistle blows the night before and it is known positively that railway cars for the loading of coal will arrive at the mine the following morning, the miners shall remain at the mines for one-half hour after the time for beginning work

Where entry work is absolutely necessary it shall be done. Should the mine boss and the mine committee be unable to agree as to when this work is necessary the matter shall be referred to the miners' district president and the manager or superintendent of the company.

That a plan of punishment be arranged having for its object the mining of cleaner coal. A committee of two miners and two operators is to make this plan. Mr. Geltz declared that the coal mined during the past year has been less free from dirt than in many years past. He said that the operators' willingness to pay for dirt in small quantities coming down unavoidably had had the effect of the miners producing dirtier coal instead of the reverse effect, as was hoped.

That a uniform funeral day rule be agreed upon. Mr. Geltz said that the lack of definite rules governing this point results in the promiscuous shutting down of mines and involves great loss. On one occasion, he said, six mines were shut down on account of the funeral of a man who had never worked in a mine.

Mr. Legg said that the operators, while advising the miners not to make too many demands, had not practiced what they preached in making seven demands of their own. He claimed the miners had made practically two demands—the low coal standard and the eight-hour day for the engineers.

Mr. Geltz said he had counted the miners, and found eight. These demands, as given by The Independent heretofore, are: Low coal standard, eight-hour day for engineers; increase in pay for double shift for break-throughs; more money for room-turning; more pay for drivers; more pay for trip drivers; open powder market.

The clause of the scale relating to powder was stricken out. The operators said they had no objection to the miners purchasing their powder elsewhere than from them if they care to.

J. C. Haring presided at the meeting, and John Morgan was the secretary. All the miners' delegates and their officers were present. Operators and their superintendents and mine bosses present, besides those already named, were W. J. Mullins, J. L. Green, William Baumgartner, Henry Leahy, Louis Bremkamp, Daniel Jones, George Swier, John Featherstone, Matthew English and William Crookston.

An interesting event of the afternoon session was the arrival of a candidate for county office, just before the meeting was called to order. The candidate and a box of cigars were passed around and introduced to each person individually.

At 3 o'clock it was agreed to place the scale in the hands of a joint committee, to meet in the council chamber at 2:30 o'clock. The conference is to stand adjourned till such time as the committee shall be ready to report.

THE SCALE COMMITTEE.

The joint scale committee opened its meeting in the council chamber at 2:30 o'clock. The operators' representatives are about the same men who attended the morning conference. For the miners there are present District President Legg, District Vice President Evans, Secretary Morgan, State Vice President Sullivan, State Secretary G. W. Savage, Thomas Hiscox, Henry Venables, J. F. Harney and J. P. Heinbuch.

State Secretary Savage arrived at noon. He had received word that difficulty is being experienced in making a settlement, and he is here to aid the miners. There is some talk that National President Mitchell will be here. Mr. Legg says that Mr. Mitchell is watching the conference closely, as the engineers' and other propositions are really national in their character. Mr. Mitchell said some time ago that in all probability he would be present when the struggle on this issue should be commenced.

THE MINERS MEET.

Motion That Delegates Return is Defeated.

MUST WAIT FOR THE END.

The Delegates to be Held Here to Await the Result of the Conference in Order That the Makers of the Scale May Escape Accusations of Insufficient Fighting Ability.

After the adjournment of the joint conference of miners and operators at noon Tuesday, the miners held a meeting of their own. David Watts moved that the miners place the scale matter in the hands of a committee, and that the other delegates be allowed to return to their homes. The motion was defeated by a vote of 12 to 13.

"We are farther apart now than we were when we started," said President Legg, in his remarks to the convention. "The operators have brought in a variety of demands to counteract our own. They want the game of give and take with us. That is what all these demands are made for. But we must stand steadily for what we hold to be right and just. There has been a time in the Massillon coal field when a higher deficiency scale and more money generally was paid the miners than now, but the selling price now is higher than it ever was. I have not heard that the operators lost money in those times gone by."

ECHOES OF CONVENTION.

Explanation and a Statement are Made.

James Appleby, of this city, was one of the men who voted against the motion to censure the national convention for contributing to the McKinley memorial fund. "If this matter had been submitted to the locals I am sure," said he, "the miners' contribution would be $5,000 instead of $500. But it was wrong for the money to be contributed without the locals' consent."

David Watts wants it understood that his motion, which was carried, yesterday, was to give power to locals to compel non-union top hands and other hands to join the union. There was an impression that his motion was to deny them this power.

THOMPSON ARRESTED.

Former Treasurer of Knights of The Maccabees.

Port Huron, Mich., March 12.—Chas. D. Thompson, ex-supreme finance keeper of the supreme tent, Knights of the Maccabees, who recently confessed to a shortage of $57,000, was arrested today on complaint of the sheriff.

This is the time to use Rocky Mountain Tea. Keeps you well all the year. Great blood life renewer. 35 cts. Ask your druggist.

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Derby of the ... AIR

WITH the coming to America next summer of Santos-Dumont, the daring Brazilian aeronaut, public attention will be attracted to the recent advances made in machines for navigating the air. M. Santos-Dumont's trip here this year is mainly for purposes of experiment. While here he will prepare for the great balloon race which takes place next year at the St Louis exposition and for which a prize of $200,000 has been offered for the most successful airship.

It is said that a very large number of applicants for the privilege of partaking in the St. Louis contest have been heard from. Professor Langley of the Smithsonian institution and Octave Chanute, a Chicago aerial experimenter of considerable note, are to arrange the terms of the tournament. It has already been decided that the plans presented shall be subjected to a searching practical test before any man is allowed to risk his life at St. Louis. This will deprive the contest of what might otherwise be a very disagreeable and unpopular feature.

It is planned by the management of the exposition to make this one of the most remarkable tournaments ever held. The management states that now that automobiles, submarine boats and wireless telegraphy have been made commercial facts the St. Louis exposition will become renowned in history if through its encouragement and the money furnished in its prospective prizes some inventor is enabled to build a machine which can really fly through the air, subject to the control of man.

It is not unlikely that the exhibition which will be made at St. Louis of the possibilities of balloons and airships will have much to do with the future public support of a financial character which will be given to enterprises for the development of aerial plans at least for a long time to come. Evidence of the belief that there is a commercial future for enterprises of this kind is found in the fact that very recently a corporation was organized in West Virginia empowered to "build and operate apparatus for carrying freight and passengers through the air."

Down to the present time Santos-Dumont has invented and built seven airships, with which he has had varying success. Each successive machine has embodied some new idea gleaned from previous experience until now he has an airship which, he claims, can be steered in any direction. This he has partially proved, but complete success has not yet crowned his efforts for on two occasions he nearly lost his life by accidents in midair.

Despite all the inventions and all the claims that have been made, the fact must be faced that thus far only two inventors have produced airships which can lay any claims to practicability. Santos-Dumont has shown the practicability of a dirigible balloon, and Professor S. P. Langley of the Smithsonian institution at Washington has shown the possibilities which lie in airships.

The old fashioned balloon could never be of any value for commercial purposes, for the very reason that it could not be steered. Santos-Dumont thereupon set himself to the problem of inventing a device by which the old balloon theory could be availed of to keep

SANTOS-DUMONT.

the airship suspended in air, but other devices would be employed to propel and to steer the airship.

The marvelous experiment in Paris, upon which occasion the young Brazilian sailed up to and around the top of the great Eiffel tower and returned to the desired spot, showed with what success the Brazilian had attacked the problem. But Santos-Dumont's theory must always be open to one fatal objection—that he depends for his support in the air upon the very precarious gas which fills his balloons and upon the necessarily flimsy cloth which incloses that gas.

Flying Machines To Race at St. Louis For $200,000 Prize

This method will always be too uncertain and dangerous for commercial purposes. Every increase of load necessarily increases the size of the balloon to support it, and every such increase adds to the danger.

This danger was illustrated very strikingly in the recent Mediterranean accident. The ship became mixed up in a squall, and the efforts of Santos-Dumont to right matters only tipped over his gasoline engine, making an explosion imminent. The experience proved that in all such cases flying machines of the Santos-Dumont type would be most dangerous; that passengers in them would, in fact, have almost no chance of safety.

Professor Langley started out on an entirely different theory. His aim has been to eliminate the balloon altogether and depend on winglike planes to support his machine. For twenty years he has been trying to find out why birds fly. He found that birds flew with apparently little effort; that the secret of their flying was that they developed great power in comparison to their weight. But he failed to discover how this power was generated.

With this question before him, Professor Langley set about inventing an engine which from less than ten pounds weight could generate one horsepower of force.

In this he was finally successful. An engine was invented which could generate a horsepower of force from seven pounds of weight all told.

The next question was how to construct the airship itself. After years of experiment the plan hit upon was this. A long steel rod was to be held

PROFESSOR S. P. LANGLEY.

between two sets of inclined wings, held rigid. Suspended upon this rod was to be the little gasoline engine which was to operate a screw propeller very much like that used by steamships. This propeller was to be placed between the wings so that the back wing would be behind the screw. To the rear of the back wing would be the rudder, which would have apparatus for lateral and longitudinal steering.

At last the "aerodrome," for that was what he called his airship, was launched. The engine was set for only two minutes, for the airship had not been built large enough to carry a man, but the machine soared into the air as gracefully as a bird, and when the engine had spent its force the machine descended lightly to the ground entirely uninjured. This was several years ago, and since then in the seclusion of his laboratory Professor Langley has been working upon a larger airship, one which can carry larger engines and which can carry an engineer to operate it.

It is necessary for Professor Langley's airship to move with great rapidity to remain suspended in the air. It will be capable of infinite development. The wings, always set, will act somewhat as a parachute in case of accident to the machinery, so that there need never be any drops through the air, as in the case of Santos Dumont's balloons.

With the improvement in the hardening of aluminum the steel bar used for this machine and the material of the engine will be still more lightened. Professor Langley said a few days before the beginning of the twentieth century that he believed aerial navigation would be a fact in the first decade of the century. It would certainly seem that the prophecy of such a cautious and scientific investigator would be of some value.

Sir Hiram Maxim, inventor of the Maxim gun, has also been experimenting in aerial navigation, but has not taken the public into his confidence. It is said, however, that his airship depends upon the principle that the air is a sort of plane, down which birds slide and with the force gathered in the descent are able to go up again with but little propelling assistance. He calls his machine an aeroplane. He uses a propeller, though not to the same extent as is the case with Professor Langley. The wings of his ship are very much larger than those of the Smithsonian inventor, and to the uninitiated it would seem that his plan is essentially more dangerous than that of Professor Langley.

AUTHOR OF "ULYSSES."

Succeeded Where Tennyson and Browning Failed.

Stephen Phillips, author of the Homeric poem "Ulysses," which is the dramatic success of the season in London, is the foremost of the younger generation of England's poets. A point of interest about Stephen Phillips is that he has succeeded where Tennyson and Browning failed—he has written a poetic drama that can be successfully acted.

"Ulysses" is a real play as well as real poetry, a conjunction not often attained. Instinct with high poetry conveyed in melodious verse, it was in-

STEPHEN PHILLIPS.

stantly successful. The first edition was sold out within ten days of publication.

Stephen Phillips is now in his thirty-fourth year. He is a typical Englishman, fond of outdoor sports, an enthusiastic cricketer and a popular member of the English clubs. He is said to be free from the eccentricities with which geniuses are usually provided.

It is worthy of notice that Mr. Phillips inherits his poetical temperament from his mother, who was related to Wordsworth and the Lloyds, Charles Lamb's literary friends. His first realization of his rich inheritance came to him in his fifteenth year, when his mother read aloud to him Coleridge's "Christabel," and from that time he determined to be a poet.

From 1886 to 1892 he followed the profession of actor, appearing in many Shakespearean roles. Since his retirement he has spent all of his time in the hard work which, contrary to popular fable, is necessary to the production of a work which a man of genius intends to submit to the test of time.

Through the instrumentality of the late Queen Victoria, Mr. Phillips was placed on England's civil list, and so, in a measure at least, is relieved from the cares of money making, which perhaps is fortunate, for, like many literary men, he is not fond of exercising his business ability.

WE INTEREST ROYALTY.

Dowager Queen of Italy Would See Americans at Home.

Since the United States became a recognized world power a desire has sprung up among European royalty to see us as we appear at home. Now it is announced that the dowager queen Margherita of Italy is soon to pay a visit to America. It is said that King Humbert's widow was induced to make the trip by the glowing terms in which Mme. Ristori pictured the wonders of the new world.

Another reason given for the queen's desire to visit the United States is the

DOWAGER QUEEN MARGHERITA OF ITALY.

strong regard in which she has always held American women, whose beauty, frankness and self possession have appealed to her strongly. She desires to see them at home. It is not generally known that an American woman, Mrs. March, assisted largely in the education of Queen Margherita. Mrs. March having been frequently called into consultation by the Austrian instructor of the queen.

MAPLESUGARSCARCE

WHY THE PRICE OF THE GENUINE ARTICLE IS HIGH.

Not So Much Produced as in Former Years—Last Year's Supply Already Exhausted — Imitations Flavored With Hickory Chips.

This is the season when the maple sugar maker gathers up his pots and pails and, armed with auger and spigots, invades the sugar bush to gather the spring harvest of delicious sirup and sugar. For some years the crop of this favorite sweet has been waning, and, whereas ten or twelve years ago the annual production amounted to 25,000 tons, 5,000 is now the average. This, of course, means a considerable increase in cost to the consumer.

Makers and dealers declare that the price of maple sirup this year will be much higher than last. This is in part due to the fact that there is little or none of last year's crop in stock and that this year's sugar making season will be unusually short owing to the recent long period of cold weather.

Vermont is the great maple sugar making state, and Ohio is the next largest producer. Considerable quantities are also made in northern New York, and it is said that the production there is increasing. Other states along the northern border of the country produce more or less, but the quantity is insignificant when compared with the aggregate output of the states named.

Maple sugar is made from the sap of the sugar, or hard maple, tree. It is known by various names, but in northern New England it is called rock maple.

The sap of the maple is obtained by boring in the trunk a hole about five-eighths of an inch in diameter and two and a half inches deep two or three feet from the ground. At the beginning of the season the trees are tapped on the south or east sides because the

TAPPING THE SUGAR MAPLE.

sun is warmer there and the sap flows more freely. Later the buckets are shifted to the other sides.

After the holes are bored a galvanized iron spout is driven in. This spout is furnished with a hook on which the buckets are hung. The buckets are usually of bright tin, and most of them are provided with covers to keep out leaves and bits of bark.

It takes about seven or eight quarts of sap, on an average, to make a pound of sugar, and an average tree yields six pounds. It varies, however, the location of the tree having an important influence on the proportion of sugar in the sap. For instance, a tree near a brook yields more sap but less sugar than one standing on a dry knoll.

The sap is gathered by means of large casks or holders fastened to a sled, drawn by oxen or horses. It is then taken to the boiling house, usually in the center of the orchard, where it is placed in shallow evaporating pans. These are arranged with alternate divisions which run nearly across the pan, thus forming a long course extending in a zigzag line the whole length of the evaporator. The sap runs in slowly at the upper end and runs out sirup at the lower. The latest improved evaporators have a cover and are self skimming, two features which practically eliminate all impurities.

If the maker is selling his product as sirup, he reduces it to a weight of ten or eleven pounds to the gallon. When making dry sugar, the sirup is placed in the sugaring off pan, where it is boiled until it will grain. If the sirup is to be made into bricks, it is boiled a little longer than if intended for dry sugar.

Vermont has established a maple suger exchange, which has secured legislation to prevent adulteration, and the practice has been pretty generally stamped out. Every pound of sugar and every quart of sirup which has the exchange brand must conform to a test of saccharine quality and must be absolutely correct in color and flavor.

The worst competitor of the maple sugar industry is an artificial sugar made in some western states. This is a decoction of ordinary brown sugar and hickory chips boiled together.

OIL KING OF TEXAS.

Ex-Governor Hogg a Picturesque and Forceful Character.

Former Governor James Stephen Hogg, who has become rich through the recent discovery of oilfields in Texas, is a lawyer of genuine ability and one of the most remarkable characters in the Lone Star State. Ex-Governor Hogg is now in London, where he is said to be making good headway in organizing an English oil trust to operate in the Beaumont oilfields.

The capital stock of the company, it is said, will be $15,000,000. It has been reported that Mr. Hogg is working in the interest of the Standard Oil company, but this has been vigorously denied by the ex-governor.

Since the first discovery of oil in Beaumont ex-Governor Hogg has been the most picturesque figure in the field.

EX-GOVERNOR HOGG OF TEXAS.

It is stated that he has cleared $8,000,000 by his operations. Mr. Hogg was born in Texas fifty-three years ago. As a boy he worked on a farm. Later he became a printer and finally took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar. He was four years attorney general of the state and in 1890 was elected governor and re-elected two years later.

Personally there is nothing attractive in Governor Hogg. He has fought his way to the front by sheer force and determination. He lacks the graces which charm the general run of men. Terribly in earnest about everything he undertakes, he has always been a bitter opponent of the trusts. Knowing this, his friends doubt the statement that he has allied his interests with Standard Oil. His character is without blemish. No taint of scandal has ever touched him. While he sometimes drinks a glass of light wine, he is not a drinking man. He does not smoke, and "Gol darn!" is the height of his profanity. Governor Hogg is a widower. He has several children, who are still at school.

NOVEL BRIDAL TRIP.

Illinois Girl to Go to Her Wedding In Car Designed by Herself.

When Miss Marie Murphy, the beautiful and talented young actress, starts for her home in Danville, Ill., next May to become the bride of John Erhardt Muhlfield, the wealthy railroad man, she will travel in a private car of which she was herself the designer.

Miss Murphy, known to the stage as Marie Lamour, is a daughter of the manager of the Western Union telegraph at Danville. She was educated at St. Mary's In the Woods, Terre Haute, Ind. Four years ago she went

MISS MARIE MURPHY.

on the stage. Her success in her chosen profession has been pronounced, and it was while pursuing her art that she captivated Mr. Muhlfield.

John Erhardt Muhlfield of Montreal is master mechanic of the Grand Trunk railway. He is wealthy and a prominent member of society in Montreal. When the wedding date and place had been fixed on, Mr. Muhlfield decided to build a private car for his bride and to let her design the interior to suit herself.

His Tree.

Ned—Have you heard that infernal Snobleigh talk about his family tree?

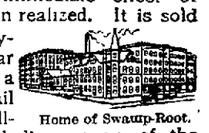
Grace—Yes; it's grown to be quite a chestnut.—Harlem Life.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.



Home of Swamp-Root.

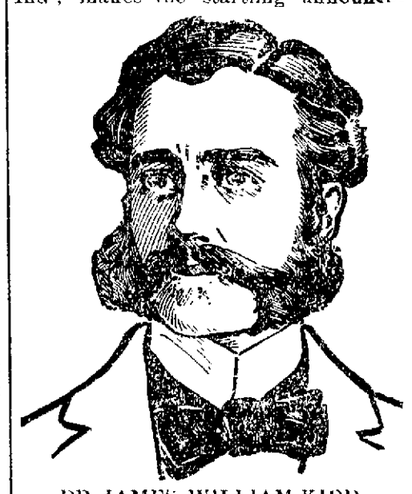
SICK MADE WELL WEAK MADE STRONG.

Marvelous Elixir of Life Discovered by Famous Doctor-Scientist That Cures Every Known Ailment.

Wonderful Cures Are Effected That Seem Like Miracles Performed—The Secret of Long Life of Olden Times Revived.

The Remedy Is Free to All Who Send Name and Address.

After years of patient study, and delving into the dusty record of the past, as well as following modern experiments in the realms of medical science, Dr. James W. Kidd, 2960 First National Bank building, Fort Wayne, Ind., makes the startling announce-



DR JAMES WILLIAM KIDD.

ment that he has surely discovered the elixir of life. That he is able with the aid of a mysterious compound, known only to himself, produced as a result of the years he has spent in searching for this precious life-giving boon, to cure any and every disease that is known to the human body. There is no doubt of the doctor's earnestness in making his claim and the remarkable cures that he is daily effecting seems to bear him out very strongly. His theory which he advances is one of reason and based on sound experience in a medical practice of many years. It costs nothing to try his remarkable "Elixir of Life," as he calls it, for he sends it free, to anyone who is a sufferer, in sufficient quantities to convince of its ability, so there is absolutely no risk to run. Some of the cures cited are very remarkable, and but for reliable witnesses would hardly be credited. The lame have thrown away crutches and walked about after two or three trials of the remedy. The sick, given up by home doctors, have been restored to their families and friends in perfect health. Rheumatism, neuralgia, stomach, heart, liver, kidney blood and skin diseases and bladder troubles disappear as by magic. Headaches, backaches, nervousness, fevers, consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs or any vital organs are easily overcome in a space of time that is simply marvelous.

Partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, dropsy, gout, scrofula and piles are quickly and permanently removed. It purifies the entire system, blood and tissues, restores a normal nerve power, circulation and a state of perfect health is produced at once. To the doctor all systems are alike and equally affected by this great "Elixir of Life." Send for the remedy today. It is free to every sufferer. State what you want to be cured of and the sure remedy for it will be sent you free by return mail.

Latest Spring Soft and Stiff Hats.

The Only Place Showing the

New Colonial at.....**$1.00**

Driving Hats, new shades, at....**$1.00**

New Pan Derbys, at.....**$1.48**

New Panama styles at..**$1.48** and **$2**

Latest Pan Tourist, at..**$3** and **$3.50**

His Highness Derby, at..**$2** and **$2.50**

The Kenwood, at.....**$2.50** and **$3**

As to Values None Do or Can Give as Good.

Doll's Hat, Glove and Shirt Store,

4 EAST MAIN STREET.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The good citizen will clear the snow from his sidewalk and from his neighbor's, too, if she be a widow.

The first cheese factory was started in Canada in 1864, and in 1900 the exports of Canadian cheese were 186,000,000 pounds.

Make it as warm as possible for all the sparrows which seek a home on your premises, and you will have more other birds. Sparrows are pirates.

There bids fair to be an unusual demand for good seed corn the coming season. Many sections of the corn belt had no corn last year fit for seed.

The bushel box for the marketing of apples is rapidly coming into favor. The box is easier to handle and in size much more nearly meets the wants of the average consumer.

Few men will take any chances in holding over any of the old corn crop, for the chances are that it will be more than ten years old before corn will be worth as much as it will during the first half of 1902.

There is lots of rag chewing over the sugar tariff matter, but the consumer can depend upon the agitation finally resulting in bringing him nearer to the time when he will get twenty-six pounds of sugar for a dollar.

Along the last of March we get a few small boxes, fill them with earth and sow some celery, cabbage, peppers, tomatoes, pansies and other desirable flowers. Then in May we have a nice lot of strong plants to set out in the garden without having to buy or beg them from the neighbors.

Nothing makes a prettier lawn decoration than a circular bed, say twelve feet in diameter, with a dozen cannas in the center and these banked with the different varieties of the coleus. A fringe of dwarf nasturtiums may be set on the extreme outer edge of the bed with good effect.

The potato crop of Colorado proved a regular bonanza to the producers the past year. The crop was large as irrigation made the growers independent of drought, the quality was very superior and the prices out of sight. Hundreds of men made fortunes out of potatoes this year in that state.

The lignite coal deposits of North Dakota and Montana are rapidly being developed and are destined to prove a source of immense wealth to those states. The only drawback to its more general introduction is that it seems to require stoves and furnaces of special construction in order to secure perfect combustion.

If oleo is "the poor man's butter," the said poor man should see to it that he gets it at a poor man's price. This will be when he buys it for just exactly what it is and not disguised under the name of butter. Buying it as butter, he pays just about twice as much for it as he would if sold under its own name. The poor man has really more cause to kick than the dairyman at the fraud as now carried on.

We find that peas of all kinds do better sown early than when sown at regular intervals during the spring, depending upon the difference in time of maturing of the several varieties to afford a succession of pickings. Peas like cool, moist conditions while developing. For a family garden we would sow about four kinds, which, if properly selected, will give a good supply of peas from the middle of June to the last of July.

The shortest crop the past year all through the west and northwest has been the crop of freight cars in which to ship to market the products of the farms. The productive capacity of the territory referred to has been developing much faster than have the transportation facilities. Double tracks on many of the main lines of road will be an absolute necessity before many years. We note that one road (the Pennsylvania system) has lately placed orders for new freight cars to the value of $10,000,000.

Timber tracts and groves of all sorts may be very greatly benefited by an intelligent and judicious thinning out and trimming up. Trees easily hamper each other's growth, and all weak and deformed specimens should be removed. A serious fault with nearly all artificial groves lies in the too thick planting of the trees, something which is not noticed when the trees are young, but which, if not corrected, may result in the ruin of the grove at a later period. Sunlight and air are absolutely indispensable to the vigorous and healthy growth of all forest and orchard trees.

Ten South Dakota farmers organized last year a little experiment station of their own. There was not a professor or scientist among the lot. They lived where the seeding and planting season is apt to be very dry. Each planted a small patch of corn in May at varying depths, from one to ten inches deep. The results were that the corn planted ten inches deep made the best crop, though how it ever managed to get out and do business at all we cannot understand, while the shallow planted patches proved total failures. Dakota readers can study this item over, for there may be something in it for them.

We are asked about the probable price of seed potatoes this spring. Will the seed be scarce and the price out of sight? The high prices for stock last fall operated as an incentive to hoard much for the supposed higher prices for seed in the spring, and we have it upon good authority that there are very large stocks of tubers being so held, and as they must be sold we incline to the opinion that seed potatoes will be obtainable in abundance and at reasonable rates. We would not wish to plant more two dollar seed potatoes than would be needed for our own use because twenty-five cent stock is easily in sight after Aug. 15 next.

AN AGRICULTURAL REVIVAL.

The writer of these notes is attending and conducting a great many farm institutes this year and notes with much pleasure the marked increase of interest and attendance at these meetings. It is not too much to say that there is a great agricultural revival in progress all over the country, a desire on the part of the men who till the soil to be better informed, to pursue better methods, to improve all grades of seed and stock, to improve the conditions of the farm home, to be more in touch with the spirit of progress which is dominating and shaping all lines of business in this country. The constantly increasing value of farm lands compels a more intelligent and economic handling of them to secure paying returns.

REGISTERED SCRUBS.

Every man owning a registered herd of fine stock of any of the breeds will succeed in producing from them a certain per cent of registered scrubs. We are asked why this should be so. The improved types of cattle are very far removed by the process of selection from the original types and thus are purely artificial breeds. The law of reversion is very strong and always at work, and these scrubs are the product of that law, by the operation of which nature seeks to go back to the original type. No matter how faultless the pedigree of such an animal, it should never be used as a breeder if it is desired to keep up the excellencies of the improved type. Some breeders are mighty dishonest along this line and sell pedigrees and nothing else.

INCOME FROM BROWN LEGHORNS.

We give this story as it was given by a lady at a recent Iowa farmers' institute. She said that she had no children to look after and devoted all the time which she could spare from her housework to the care of 550 Brown Leghorn hens which she kept on a common farm homestead, running at large. She said that these hens brought her in an average income of $1.50 each, mostly from their egg product; that they were free from disease, that they went everywhere and because of them no attempt was made to raise vegetables, small fruits or flowers on the place. No incubator was used. The hens were fed liberally. This statement conflicts with the generally accepted theory that more than 150 or 200 hens cannot be kept on the farm homestead running at large.

MAKING THE HOTBED.

It is now time to be making the hotbed if one is wanted. It is not very much trouble to make one which will well reward your labor. Find a sheltered nook having a south exposure, make a board box eighteen inches deep the size you want the bed—a pit sunk a foot deep in the ground is better—fill this with fresh horse manure well tramped to within eight inches of the top, pour on a few pails of water, then cover with five or six inches of good soil and put on your glass, giving it a slight inclination toward the sun. When the bed gets warm, which will be in three or four days, sow the seeds—radish, lettuce, early cabbage and tomato. The sash should be raised and the bed well ventilated every day when the outside temperature will permit, as there is more danger of its being too hot under the glass than too cold. To guard against an extreme cold spell in March there should be covering—straw or old carpet—handy to throw on the bed.

A WRONG WHICH NEEDS RIGHTING.

The work of the tax ferrets all over the country has called attention more than ever before to the system of double taxation which is put in operation where a man sells real estate for a small or partial payment down, taking the notes of the buyer secured by mortgage on the property sold for the balance. The real estate is taxed, and then the securities are taxed, the law working on the theory that when a man worth perhaps $10,000 all told buys a ten thousand dollar farm he has by virtue of the simple act of buying such real estate and giving his notes in payment therefor been able to create a tangible asset of $9,000 where not a dollar existed before he signed the notes. If this be simple justice, then should every man's ability to create such fictitious credit, whether he uses it or not, be taxed. Until this wrong is righted the moral sense of the taxpayers will never be awakened to the point of making a full return of this class of property.

FARMING VERSUS RAILROADING.

A young man wants to know if he does not stand a better show to make his way in the world by taking up railway work than he does to keep plugging along on the farm. We do not think that he does, if he is only just an average, commonplace fellow. If he should, however, be one of the rare sort which when trained and developed would have the ability to boss 5,000 employees and increase the dividends for the stockholders of a road, he then should skip off the old farm just as quick as possible and get a place as section hand and commence to climb for the top. But for just the everyday young man who in the railway service could never climb to anything higher than freight conductor or local agent at some little way station the farm is by all odds the better place; it is a safer place. A man is free from the nervous strain incident to the railway work, and fewer temptations beset him, while, more than all, he is independent and is not bossed by some chump a notch above him. The roads are being consolidated so fast that the number of choice positions is becoming less and less, and promotion comes slower and slower. Then the road is no place for any man past fifty, just when a man is at his best; roads won't have him. Summing the case up, it may be said most truthfully that today no occupation of any kind, professional or mechanical, offers better inducements to the average young man than the farm and its varied interests—not the old, slipshod, happy go lucky type of agriculture, where a man does business with one "gallus" and moon signs, but a broad, intelligent, practical and sensible working of the soil and stock growing. It's the best business in America today when run right.

CHEESE CURING IN COLD STORAGE.

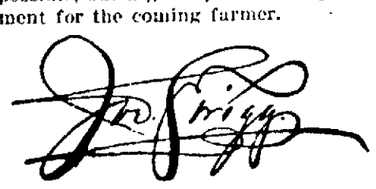
No recent improvement in dairying methods bids fair to be of greater importance and value than that of curing cheese in cold storage. The cheese hurriedly cured in a temperature of 70 degrees or more and put on the market forty days old has long been the representative cheese made. At its best this cheese is soft, livery, indigestible and because of the heat in the curing room often sharp and off more or less in flavor. Under the new process the cheese may be taken direct from the press and placed in cold storage at a temperature of 40 to 44 degrees, and the cheese cures slowly and perfectly, developing none of that acrid, bitter and off flavor so common in cheese cured at the usual higher temperature. At the late cheesemakers' convention at Milwaukee, Wis., a cheese made last October and removed direct from the hoop to such cold storage was officially tested Jan. 8 and scored 44 flavor, 20¼ texture, 15 color and 9 makeup, falling short of absolute perfection only one point on flavor, one fourth of a point on texture and a point on makeup. This improvement in methods is of far-reaching importance, for if a better quality of cheese is made much more of it will be consumed. Every cheesemaker should investigate this matter, for he will by this plan not only be able to be relieved from the necessity of forcing his thirty day product on the market at any price he can get, but will be able to take advantage of the markets and seasons and command a higher price for his better cured and flavored product.

IT MIGHT BE THIS.

The mystery surrounding the death of so much stock as a result of eating the dried cornstalks in the fields seems to be not yet solved. We venture to offer the following, which, while it may be far from solving the mystery, may still possibly point a way to its solution: It is a well established fact that second growth sorghum is a most deadly poison for stock which eat of it. There are instances where second growth corn—the shoots which spring up where the corn is cut off before the plant had arrived at maturity—produced the same deadly results. The why of this we do not know, for both sorghum and the corn are perfectly healthful foods when of normal growth. May it not be that the suspended growth and development of the corn in many fields last season owing to the drought and excessive heat, followed thirty days later by conditions which fostered a second growth, resulted in producing precisely the same toxic conditions which are associated with a second growth where the stalk was cut off? The phenomenon of a secondary pollenization of the cornfields, the result of this secondary growth during 1901, as a result of which seemingly worthless fields of corn were converted into most productive ones, was a very common one and familiar to all our readers through the corn belt. May not the fatalities among the stock be connected with this fact?

WINDS AND STORAGE BATTERIES.

With the new Edison storage batteries which so greatly cheapen this method of utilizing electricity there should open up immense possibilities in the line of using the winds of the western prairie country. These winds blow and blow forever, just as the breakers roll on ever and ever upon the rocky beach, a limitless source of energy and power. The winds which blow over the lands of the western farmer, if corralled and harnessed, would light and warm his home, furnish all power needed on the farm—plow, pump, irrigate, separate, churn, saw and grind—and the discovery of a cheap type of storage battery makes all this not only possible, but a great practical improvement for the coming farmer.



TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

VIEW OF THE QUILLHURST POULTRY FARM, ELYRIA, O.

AN OPPORTUNITY OFFERED TO EVERY READER TO SECURE THIS BEAUTIFUL FARM AND ITS CONTENTS FOR THE INVESTMENT OF BUT $1.00.

To convince the reader that this remarkable offer is made in good faith, the following letters are submitted:

From the Postmaster.

ELYRIA, O., January 31, 1902.

To Whom It May Concern:

I have known Mr A P Worthington for the past twenty years and my opinion is, that any statement made by him is thoroughly reliable and will stand investigation.

His property, The Quillhurst Poultry Farm, is well known in this locality.

Very respectfully,
I H GRISWOLD, P. M.

From Bank Cashier.

ELYRIA, O., January 31, 1902

To Whom It May Concern:

I have known Mr. A. P. Worthington for many years, and believe him to be thoroughly honest and reliable. I should rely implicitly upon any statement made by him

E E WILLIAMS, Cashier.
The National Bank of Elyria.

From Prominent Attorney.

ELYRIA, O., January 31, 1902

To Whom It May Concern:

I have known A P Worthington intimately for twenty five years and know him to be an upright honorable man in every respect. His word is good and he will faithfully keep any contract he may enter into. His property is a valuable one and fairly up to his representations.

E. G JOHNSON,
Attorney at Law

THE FOLLOWING OFFER IS OPEN TO EVERYONE. Read the plan carefully and decide for yourself whether it would not be to your interest to invest the dollar.

Having made up my mind to retire from the poultry business, I am proposing to dispose of my property by means of following plan

A. P. WORTHINGTON, Elyria, O.

I will offer to sell to any person desiring the same, receipts for the cure of Chicken Cholera and Roup. The price of the two receipts will be $1.00, and in addition to this, every person purchasing the receipts and paying $1.00 will be given a certificate entitling them to one guess as to the number of beans in a jar, and after disposing of $35,000.00 worth of receipts, which is the value of the property, I will give a warranty deed of the property to the person or persons guessing nearest to the number of beans in the jar. The receipts are worth the dollar charged for them, and are guaranteed to cure if used as directed, or the money refunded. They can be filled at any drug store in the country at a nominal cost.

In case of a tie, a joint deed will be given to the persons tying.

A mixture of common lima, string and castor oil beans has been placed in a transparent glass jar and securely sealed by the following committee composed of leading business men of Elyria who have charge of the award: A. B. Taylor, Cashier Lorain County Bank, Elyria; W. C. LeMaster, Cashier Elyria Savings Bank; S. H. Squires, Assistant Cashier National Bank of Elyria: S. W. Henson, Acting Cashier Savings Bank, Elyria.

The jar is on exhibition in the window of H. A. Dykeman's Drug Store, 25 Main Street, Elyria, O.

The name of the successful one will be published in this paper.

Minature View of JAR. Capacity of original 2 gal.

An Accurate Description of the Property.

VIEW OF THE RESIDENCE.

THE QUILLHURST POULTRY FARM is located two miles north of Elyria, on the line of the Cleveland Elyria and Western Street Railway. It is one of the best equipped poultry farms both for broiler raising and production of eggs. It contains fifty (50) acres of land, quality of same is sandy loam and very rich, there are about eight (8) acres of wood that have been cleaned up until it now has the appearance of a park. All of the land from the highway to the woods is thoroughly drained by a system of tiling, there being a string of tile every fifty feet of the entire distance before mentioned. The house is a two story frame dwelling, with a metal roof and contains fifteen (15) rooms, it has all the modern conveniences including furnace, hot and cold water, bath, etc. There is a good cellar under the entire house which has a solid cement floor in the front part of cellar is an incubator room containing eighteen (18) Prairie State 200 egg sized machines. The entire house is heated and lighted by natural gas, which is furnished by two gas wells located on the premises. These wells give an abundant supply of gas for all purposes, including furnace, three hot water heaters steam boiler, lights under incubators, also lights in house, yard, stable, brooder house and power to gas engine.

The grounds are beautifully laid out, with large lawns, rose shrub and flower beds, drives and walks. The barn is a large roomy building containing spacious mows for hay, straw etc., has four large box stalls for horses, also an abundance of room for wagons, large tools etc. At the rear and connected with the barn is a cow stable containing stalls for six (6) head of cattle. The stable is lighted by gas and has running water. Next to the stables is a large Ice House, capacity about 60 tons. Adjoining the Ice House is a large roomy Carriage House and Harness cupboard. West of Carriage House is a large tool room, granary and corn crib.

Directly in the rear of the house is a large building for storing vegetables. This building has four walls and is practically frost proof. There is also a very nicely designed six room Cottage which is directly north of the residence shown in cut.

In the rear of residence and facing the highway is a brick brooder and boiler house. This building is two stories high in front, has slate roof and is 60 feet long, 200 of which is brick with slate roof and cement floor, balance is frame building. The front part on concrete, steam boiler, hot water heater steam pump, four horse power Fairbanks and Morris gas engine which furnishes power to a large crushing machine, grain grinder, corn sheller, etc., etc. The Brooder House is fitted up with hot water heat for brooder houses, also hot and cold water pipes. Has a capacity of 10,000 chicks, and is so arranged that it can be used for chicks or fowls. There are 61 frame buildings, with stone and tile foundation, containing two rooms each. These are thoroughly well constructed, the laying rooms are practically frost proof and have capacity of 6 hens each. Each building is provided with all of the yard being set with choicest peach, plum and apple trees. There are about 2,000 trees in the yards and on farm, they will begin bearing this year.

Stock now on farm consists of about 2000 year old hens and pullets, about one half being pullets, all of large number of fine cocks and cockerels for this year's mating. Stock consisting of nearly 50 per cent Brown and White Leghorns of very fine laying strain, balance White Wyandottes, B. P. Rocks and one pen of extra fine light Brahmas, one good cow, wood house and all sort of tools and implements, wagons, feed trucks, etc. Large amount of grain now in bins, every building on the farm is practically new and in first condition, no stock will be sold or disposed of in any way.

One never failing spring well and one cave drilled well.

This farm is located right in the heart of the richest farming country in Ohio. Express, etc., for Cleveland is shipped via street car line.

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UNION LABEL

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1902.

The closing paragraph of Prince Henry's statement expressing satisfaction at the opportunity which came to him of visiting the United States is as follows: "The Prince is most gratified with his trip and shall never forget how the American people everywhere met him with hospitality and sympathy." The American people on their part have been most gratified with the visit of Prince Henry. He has been a charming guest and a "good fellow" all around. Today he sails for Germany carrying with him the best of good wishes from hundreds of American admirers and friends.

Following the British government's declaration that the war in South Africa was over comes the news that the intrepid Boers have won another victory; that General Lord Methuen is captured and that the other British losses are 41 killed and 77 wounded. Perhaps the day is not far off when excitable Democrats in congress will be proposing resolutions deploring "the cowering attitude of the administration in refusing sympathy and consolation to the heroic Britishers in their struggle against the overwhelming forces of the Transvaal Republic." Anyway when the war is actually over the Boers should make the announcement in order that it may carry absolute conviction.

A weight of obligation rests upon the Massillon district miners' convention for the prompt action taken by President Legg and Vice President Evans in removing the stigma which might have been attached by the utterances of those who opposed the action of the national organization in contributing to the McKinley monument fund. As it is, the memory of that opposition has been effectively wiped out by the eloquent speeches of these gentlemen in which the highest tributes of respect and admiration were paid to the late President, and by the almost unanimous vote against the resolution censuring the national officials. The miners are the last people, as a class, who forget a friend.

The fact that it was regarded as a sensational episode and so treated by the newspapers that a rich woman should land in New York one day last week bringing $75,000 worth of Paris finery, on which she promptly paid duties amounting to over $31,000, is noted in the current issue of the American Economist. It does not appear that this woman complained of delay or mistreatment at the hands of the customs inspectors. People who honestly declare their dutiable articles seldom find any reason for complaint. "It is curious," says the Economist, "that certain newspapers should treat as an unusually remarkable happening the fact that a rich woman voluntarily obeyed the law and paid the duties the government was entitled to receive."

From a German point of view, Major Hoenig, a German officer, in an article in the Pall Mall magazine for February thinks that if an invasion of England is not possible now, it certainly will be if Britain does not look more to her coast defenses; but in discussing the question he takes it for granted that France must attempt the invasion. Great preparations for an invasion, he thinks, could never be concealed from England. If a power builds a new armored cruiser, she knows. Major Hoeing also remarks that for years past one of England's maxims has been that her fleet shall outweigh those of Russia, Germany and France combined. "That she can accomplish this in future," he says, "seems almost impossible."

Congressman Tayler's address last week on the question of granting concessions to Cuba is receiving much attention. It is being taken as an indication of sentiment in the middle west and is considered to have been strikingly effective, coming as it did from a man who has no beet sugar interests to serve. Mr. Tayler took the position that congress could not undertake to make concessions to Cuba without opening up the entire tariff for revision. He answered the argument of Mr. Payne that the Republican platform of 1896 had indorsed reciprocity with Cuba by the statement that at that time the United States had no sugar interests to be affected by such reciprocal agreement. He showed that by the admissions of the advocates of concession not more than 160 persons and concerns would be benefited by the proposed concessions, and that these were the handlers of sugar and not the sugar planters themselves. Of the 160 persons to be benefited 100 were American and Spanish sugar dealers and speculators, and only sixty were natives of Cuba. On that showing, and the further fact that the laborers of Cuba were not needing the concession, and would not profit by it if it where made, Mr. Tayler said he was prepared to oppose the ways and means proposition. He would oppose it also on the broader ground that it would be an opening wedge for a tinkering with the tariff, an action that the American people did not desire and would not approve. He argued that congress could no more justly make the Cuban concession than it could make a concession on the tariff on hides for the shoe manufacturers or on steel products, as demanded by Mr. Babcock and his supporters.

A FARMER'S REPLY TO COMMISSIONER SUMMER.

To the Editor of The Independent:

Commissioner Summer's flowing article to the voters for the spring election don't go down with the farmers and laboring classes as easy as it might, as regards the woman's cottage at the infirmary. If there is $32,000 in fund for that purpose, as he stated, how did it get there. Was it not by an illegal levy, made before a vote was taken by the taxpayers. The bath tub cry certainly is a calamity, as water and soap don't cleanse any more as it used to. How many farmers and workingmen have bath tubs or bath houses. I'll venture to say not one in ten. And they keep clean. And I believe cleaner in conscience than Mr. Summer. We, as farmers, don't believe in going any faster than our means afford. Our poor house is not dangerous, as it stands as firm as the day it was built, and would do very well for at least ten years yet, or until we get county affairs managed better than in the last few years. Why is it that farmers are selling out by the dozen. Well, the tax smellers are on them. Their property is all in sight and the cry from officeholders is, keep quiet and saw wood. Your correspondent was on a committee once, about ten years ago, concerning county affairs, and we then found drafts for the sum of $4,000 to a present prominent architect of Canton for a new poor house that was not built. But that was Democratic management. And now it is in different hands and is not as good, as they may still be acting on precedence, with double rebate added. The writer wants to see fair play, and doesn't believe there really are ten taxpayers who would vote for the $40,000 cottage if they knew the true status of affairs. It would be better to let well enough alone and pay the $32,000 in fund on our debts. Mr. Summer stated the above amount would be used for some other purpose if not for the cottage, as the county's debts were not due yet. Well, why not cut the spring levy that much short and we could pay our tax some easier next fall. The court house bonds, work house bonds and others all need the funds for adjustment. We, as farmers and taxpayers, kindly request equal taxation, fair adjustment of all funds, and we will rest contented and be happy.

E. D. DOLL.

When in doubt as to which is the best way to get new business, use the advertising columns of THE EVENING INDEPENDENT.

A Miraculous Feat.

"It seemed that nothing short of a miracle could save my little daughter from an untimely death," says City Marshall A. H. Malcolm, of Cherokee, Kan. "When two years old she was taken with stomach and bowel trouble and despite the efforts of the best physicians we could procure, she grew gradually worse and was pronounced incurable. A friend advised

Dr. Miles' Nervine

and after giving it a few days she began to improve and finally fully recovered. She is now past five years of age and the very picture of health."

Sold by all Druggists.
Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

VOTED DOWN BY 25 (3.

Thus do Miners Defeat Resolution to Censure.

ACTS OF NATIONAL CONVENTION

Motion Made to Condemn That Body for Contributing to McKinley Memorial Fund and for Raising Salaries of National Officers—Scale for Machine Mining Decided Upon.

The Monday afternoon session of the miners' convention was adjourned at 5:15 o'clock. Near the close James Appleby introduced a resolution to censure the national officials for contributing $500 to the McKinley memorial fund and for raising their own salaries at the recent convention when no increase was gotten for the rank and file. President Legg declared the motion out of order on the ground that these were not acts of the officials, but acts of the national convention.

Then Francis Gallagher moved that the convention be censured.

President Legg called Vice President Evans to the chair and took the floor himself. Mr. Legg said that he was at the national convention which raised the officers' salaries and gave money to the McKinley memorial fund. He declared that he voted favorably on both of these questions, and that he would so vote a second time if he had to do it again. He said that many labor organizations not nearly so large as the miners pay their national officers $1,000 more a year than the miners pay. In voting for the McKinley contribution he felt the working classes, accused by capitalists of lack of respect for the memory of the assassinated President, should take advantage of the opportunity to show that the miners honor the memory of the late President.

Vice President Evans said that he had voted for the McKinley contribution, and that he was proud of it. "Who knew the late William McKinley better than the Massillon miners" he asked. "Why, I am astonished beyond measure to find that there is one man here who would object to this contribution. When McKinley, shot down by a dastardly assassin, who wept more copious tears than the Massillon miners? Whose friend was McKinley if not the miners? We all loved him, we were proud to own that we had known him personally when he lived and we should honor his memory now that he is gone. It is an insult to the flag, it is a disgrace to the Massillon district, it is an aspersion upon the name of unionism if this convention goes on record censuring the men who voted for that contribution. I declare that any man who is opposed to the contributing to this fund is in touch with anarchy, and lacks that love of country and that admiration and respect for its great men that every true citizen should have."

Mr. Evans was loudly applauded when he took his chair.

Thomas Kennedy, John McCarty and Francis Gallagher talked favorably on the motion to censure. J. F. Harnly said that while there was some question as to whether the convention had the right to make this contribution, it would be an injury to the cause by going on record censuring national officers. Thomas Hiscox said that he was opposed to censuring the national convention. Frank Gallagher, who is a well known Socialist, said that he would have been more in favor of contributing $500 to the release of labor leader now in prison in Puerto Rico instead of to a McKinley memorial. "Nobody erected a monument to the miners slain in the Coeur de Alene, Latimer, Pa., or to the steel workers killed at Homestead," said Mr. Gallagher, "and I hold that it was just as much anarchy to kill those men as to kill a president. One man's life is as valuable as another's. I say that convention had no right to go down into my pocket and take out money for any purpose without my consent."

Secretary Morgan said that a delegate cannot go to a national convention foreseeing everything that is to take place, and that consequently he cannot get instructions from his constituents on all points, and must sometimes exercise his own judgment. He said in voting for the McKinley contribution he felt that he was acting in accordance with the general sentiment of his constituents. It was impossible, said he, to refer the contribution or the salary matters back to the men he represented. He had to use his own judgment and his judgment was to vote favorably.

When the question was put, there were a few "ayes," followed by a storm of "noes."

"Mr. President," said Mr. Evans, "I call for a rising vote."

"The "ayes" demurred. "We re beaten," said one, "what's the good of a rising vote?"

"Mr. President," replied Mr. Evans, "let these men who are for censuring our national officers for making this contribution and for raising these salaries rise and be counted. If there are such men here I want to know who they are, and have it made a matter of record."

The president called for the delegates favoring the resolution to censure to rise. James Appleby, Francis Gallagher and Thomas Keedy stood up. The question was defeated by a vote of 25 to 3. Mr. Appleby stated that in voting for the question, he did not wish to be thought opposed to contributing to the memorial fund, but that he was opposed to the method in which the contributing was done. He said the men who paid in the money to the national treasury had a right to say how it should be spent, and that the convention should be reprimanded for exceeding its authority.

OTHER MATTERS.

Jacob Gerstamaier, John Reese and J. F. Harney were appointed a committee by President Legg to draft rules to govern machine mining in the district. The motion providing for the appointing of the committee was made by Francis Gallagher.

The scale committee reported that a differential of six cents a ton over Hocking Valley rate be demanded for this district, making the price here 50 cents a ton. The report was adopted.

Delegate Llewellyn brought up the matter of non-union hands and other employes at the mines. He wanted to know if the union miners have the right to strike to force these men into the union. It was decided, on motion of David Watts, that the union miners of such places have power to take extreme action to compel men eligible to membership to enter the union.

WILLISON WINS BY 269 VOTES.

Carried Every Ward but the Second.

THE TOTAL VOTE BUT 889.

The Only Contest Was for the Nomination for Mayor—Both Township and City Tickets Practically Complete—How They Are Made Up.

The total vote at the Republican primary election, Saturday, was 889, the lightest that has been cast in many years. The light vote is due to the fact that there was but one contest in the city, that for the mayoralty nomination, and none at all in the township. The vote by wards for the nomination for mayor follows:

First ward—E. G. Willison, 235; Wayne Matthews, 74.

Second ward—Willison, 111; Matthews, 144.

Third ward—Willison, 171; Matthews, 61.

Fourth ward—Willison, 56: Matthews, 25.

Totals—Willison, 573; Matthews, 304; Willison's majority, 269.

The Republican ticket is not quite complete, there being candidates as yet for assessor or councilman in the fourth ward. The ticket:

CITY.

For mayor—E. G. Willison.

For councilmen—First ward, C. C. Miller; second ward—H. F. Gaddis; third ward, J. E. Johns.

For assessors—First ward, C. H. Wiseman; second ward, John Roush; third ward, Harry Griswold.

For member of board of education—W. B. Humberger.

TOWNSHIP.

For trustee—Michael Elsass

For clerk—J. J. Klotz.

For justice of the peace—R. A. Pinn.

For ditch supervisor—R. C. Foltz.

For assessors—Massillon precinct, H. Austin Bailey; Richville precinct, George Leeper.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, March 11, 1902:

LADIES.

Allen Mrs H.	Krendrick, M. C.
Henney, Mrs. Nellie	Krueger, Bertha L.
Humphrey, Miss C.	Marel, Miss Minnie

MEN.

Batz, Chas.	McMillin, W E.
Baughman, Wilson	Nash, H. L.
Brown, Elmer	Snavely, J. D.
Calls, Cen	Walters, J. T.
Hay, Wm	Welker, A. O.
Lathan, Chas. W.	Wentzel, George

FIRMS.

Messrs Schell Bros.

FOREIGN.

Nattrass, Mr.

THEATRICAL.

Lee, Harry W.	Middleton, G. W.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

EXTRA PAY FOR LOW COAL.

That the Bone of Contention at Conference.

MINERS AND OPERATORS MEET.

State Vice President D. H. Sullivan Arrives to Aid the Miners in Advancing Their Arguments—Idle Day Rule Violation Makes Difficulty—Other Business of Convention.

The second day's session of the miners' district convention opened in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall at 8:30 Tuesday morning.

Secretary Morgan brought up the matter of "dirty" coal. He stated that, with President Legg, at the request of the Massillon Mining Company, he made an examination of coal from this district at Cleveland last week. He declared that the coal was unquestionably dirty, there being mixed with it much stone and slate.

Vice President Evans said that it had been reported to him that the idle-day rule is being violated at the Tally-ho mine. He stated that one Sunday two men entered the mine and fired two shots to make ready coal for the following day. Delegate Hall, from the Tally-ho, declared that he knew of a case in which cutting had been done on an idle day, and that he felt it would not be done again. Mr. Evans remarked that he could bring into the convention two men who would give positive evidence that the greater notation had been committed. President Legg called attention to the necessity of strictly enforcing this law, declaring that it is one of the most important the miners have ever formed. He said that to this law much of the prosperity of the Massillon miners may be attributed. The district officials, on motion of Delegate Bremkamp, were instructed to visit the Tally-ho mine and censure the men for permitting work on idle days. An amendment to also punish the offenders by suspension was defeated. It was intimated that Delegate Hall had himself entered the mine on a Sunday to work. Mr. Hall admitted that he had gone into the mine, but denied that he had worked. "I just went in to look around. It was pastime for me, because I live near the mine."

It was stated that at the Gise mine machine operators are employing assistants at $1.50 a day. Vice President Evans declared that this is contract labor, and more shameful because the employer in this case is a miner. Delegate Gerstamaier and Board Member Harney stated that they would investigate.

State Vice President D. H. Sullivan, of Coshocton, who has lately been attending a convention at Canton, reached the convention at 10 o'clock. Mr. Sullivan said that he had come to aid the convention if he could, in getting a favorable settlement. Mr. Sullivan told of the sub-district work generally throughout the state, saying that harmony prevails, the yearly agreement having been made amicably. The machine question, he said, is the bone of contention in many districts.

J. F. Harney, Evan Evans, F. Gallagher, L. Doyle and J. Appleby were appointed to incorporate into a permanent rule the following: "When a new mine is opened where no local union has yet been formed, every person employed therein shall deposit his union card with the sub-district secretary, and when the number of cards shall reach twenty the president shall organize a local." The rule was unanimously adopted.

The delegate from Elm run, No. 3 mine, reported that his local is claimed to be in arrears by the state officials. He declared that the local has heretofore been reported in good condition by the national officers.

JOINT CONFERENCE.

The miners' convention adjourned at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning, and at 1 o'clock the joint conference of miners and operators to arrange a deadwork scale for the ensuing year opened in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall. Contrary to the usual rule, all of the miners' delegates are present at the conference. Heretofore, the miners have been represented by a committee. "We are keeping all of the twenty-eight delegates here this year to take part in the conference," said Secretary Morgan, Tuesday, "because we want them to understand just what the scale committee has to face when they go into conference with the operators. Some of the delegates, last year, seemed to think that all that was necessary for us to get a demand granted was to make it. We want them to fully understand that this is not the case. When they leave this time they will have no reason to blame anybody."

The demands of the miners are about as outlined in The Independent Monday. More money is wanted for room turning, higher pay for drivers, and the adoption of the three and a half feet as the low coal standard, extra pay to be allowed for working coal of less thickness. It is on this point that the fiercest fight will be waged. The operators declare they will never grant it. The operators are not only opposed to granting any of the new demands, but they have some suggestions for the modification of certain features of the present scale.

Then there is the eight-hour workday for the stationary engineers of the mines, concerning which The Independent has printed so much from President Legg and other officers of the organization lately. The matter was the bone of contention at the last scale conference, and the eight-hour proposition was laid over for the year. So it is one of the expected demands. The engineers at present work twelve hours.

Most of the coal companies of the district are represented in the convention, among them being W. J. Mullins, manager of the Massillon Coal Mining Company, which controls sixteen mines in the district, and J. C. Haring, of the Pocock Coal Company, which has three or more mines. These are the two largest coal mining concerns in the district. Most of the operators are accompanied by their mine bosses and superintendents. The indications are for a battle that will last several days. It is feared that if the demand for the engineers' day is refused, a repetition of the suspension of last year will result.

STOLE THE SILVER.

Thieves at the Residence of Beecher Hardgrove.

THE FOOTPRINTS OF TWO MEN.

Mr. and Mrs. Hardgrove, Absent from Home During the Evening, Return at 9 O'clock to Find That the House Has Been Ransacked—Neighbors Heard the Crash of Breaking Glass—Jewels Are Narrowly Missed.

During the absence of the family, some time between 7 and 9 o'clock Monday evening, burglars entered the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Beecher Hardgrove, 128 North Mill street, and carried off all the family silver and a purse belonging to Mrs. Hardgrove who does not recall the amount it contained. The thieves gained entrance by breaking a glass panel in the kitchen door and then unlocking it from the inside.

Mr. and Mrs. Hardgrove returned to the house at 9 o'clock. They found the kitchen floor covered with glass and a pile of burnt matches in front of the sideboard in the dining room. Further investigation showed that the house had been thoroughly ransacked. In a drawer in a bedroom upstairs the thieves narrowly missed several diamond rings and some other jewelry. The contents of the drawer was in confusion.

Neighbors on both sides of the Hardgrove residence heard the crash of breaking glass sometime during the evening. A block of wood with sharp edges lying near the kitchen door is thought to have been used by the thieves in gaining entrance. Foot prints in the soft ground near the house are of two dimensions seemingly to indicate the presence of two men.

TOLD IN MASSILLON

Its the Evidence of Massillon People Published in Massillon Papers That Has Made Such a Reputation for Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills.

Standing clear and distinct, marking the difference, the superior merit, the adaptability to present day ailments is the volume of local testimony for Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills. Its so different to the ordinary remedies referring to cures made at distant points which it is hard to verify. There is a reason for Dr. A W. Chases's Nerve Pills commanding home evidence wherever they are known. It is their wonderful influence in bringing up the standard of Nerve Force Mr. C. F. Myers, of No. 28 West Cherry street, Massillon, Ohio, says: "Dr. A. W Chase's Nerve Pills are a success. I was very nervous and shaky brought on by hard work and possibly tobacco. My back bothered me too, was lame and painful. The Nerve Pills I heard of and got a box at E S Craig's drug store, No. 9 South Erie street, and they are fine. The nerves are steady, no more shaky spells and the back in good shape. I am glad to say this as the relief is great." Dr. A W Chase's Nerve Pills are sold at 50c a box at dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. See that portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D., are on every package.

It pays to try our want columns.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independen Investigators.

Mrs. M. Burns has recovered from a severe illness.

Mrs. Valentine Kefower is visiting her son at Crystal Spring.

John Selway, of Flushing, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. David George, in the city.

Mrs. Sarah Foreman and Mrs. Guy Ritter, of Redfield, Mich., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Breed.

Two hundred employes of the Carnahan tin mill, at Canton, have applied for a charter from the Amalgamated Association. President Shaffer will install the organization.

The school teachers of Bethlehem township held a meeting at Pleasant Grove Saturday afternoon. Papers were read and talks were given by persons prominent in the work.

Government officials are in Salem inspecting four large engines at the Buckeye works, three of which will be installed in the new customs house at New Orleans, and the fourth in the federal building at Kansas City.

At a meeting of the congregation of the Presbyterian church held after the Sunday morning service Edmund A. Jones and Charles B. Heckert were reelected elders to serve three years. Their present term expires April 1.

A family reunion was held at the home of John Yingling, just off East Main street, on Sunday. Thirty relatives were present. All were from the vicinity of Massillon except Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Kramer and family, whose home is at Barberton.

L. G. Stahl was Saturday granted two building permits by City Clerk Seaman. One is for a frame meat market to cost $245. The other is for a frame barn to cost $240. Both are to be located at the corner of Main and Wooster streets. The buildings are to be completed June 1.

After completing arrangements for the funeral in letters to relatives and her husband, Mrs. Clyde Rinehart, of Akron, tied a towel saturated with chloroform over her mouth and died. She had been in ill health. The Rineharts were married only a year ago, in Elkhart, Ind. Her husband found her dead upon returning from work.

A large reception was given by the Epworth League of the First M. E. church Tuesday evening in the Sunday school rooms for the new members who have been taken into the church during the past winter. More than two hundred were present. An entertaining programme of music and recitations was carried out and refreshments were served.

The trustees of St. Paul's church have let a contract for the remodeling of the church organ to the Orrville Church Organ Company. The instrument will be taken apart next week and shipped to Orrville. The mechanism will be entirely rebuilt. Six sets of new pipes will be added, making twenty-one sets in all. The organ came from Ann Arbor, Mich.

District No. 7, Lawrence township, will give an entertainment at the school house, Friday evening of this week. An excellent programme, consisting of farces, dialogues, recitations, songs, etc., will be rendered. "An Old Head on Young Shoulders," and "The Demons of the Glass," a temperance drama, will be produced. Also "The Salutatorian's Difficulties" and "Aunt Hannah's Valentine."

On Tuesday evening forty people, representing prominent characters in history and fiction, presented themselves at the home of Mrs. Sarah Kerstetter and solicited her hospitality. The surprise was complete. The masqueraders were admitted and after disclosing their identity were given a warm welcome and the freedom of the home. There was music, and refreshments were served. The out of town guests were Miss Starns, of Wooster, and Miss Otilla Reich, of Twin Lakes, Wis.

The probate court has examined and adjudged insane Chris Bable, aged 40, a farm hand who has been employed near East Palestine. His mania is a harmless one. He imagines himself loaning money, and keeps figuring out his dividends which arrive from his many investments. He made generous offers to loan money while in the court room, and since he has been here has placed nearly $700,000 at good rates of interest, according to his own figures. He will be committed to the Massillon asylum.—Salem News.

The members of Wesley M. E. church tendered a reception last evening to those who have recently united with the church. On entering each one was greeted by the pastor and the young ladies of the reception committee, who, after warmly welcoming them, pinned on each old member a white badge and on each new member a red one. All persons wearing white ribbons then greeted those wearing the red ribbon—this creating a movement throughout the room which enabled all to become acquainted. The church was beautifully decorated with palms, ferns and flowers. A dainty lunch was served by the young people who were uniquely dressed for the occasion. About four hundred were present.

OFFERED TO SELL HER BODY.

Strange Proposition of Miss Maude Smith.

MADE TO MEDICAL COLLEGES.

Daughter of Councilman Peter Smith Writes to Physicians, Saying That if Money is Advanced Her She Will Arrange That Her Body Shall Become Theirs After Her Death — Young Woman's Mother Says She Disappeared from Home Saturday—Was Seen in Canton Today, Whence She Came to Massillon.

Miss Maude E. Smith, of 235 North street, daughter of Councilman Peter Smith, a couple of weeks ago read somewhere of a young woman who secured a sum of money by agreeing with a medical institute that, after her death, her body should go to the medical institute to be used for experimental purposes. Immediately Miss Smith wrote to various medical colleges and physicians offering her body on the same conditions. Then she disappeared.

The mother of the young woman is almost distracted. Miss Smith has been mising from home since Saturday. "She left without any clothing besides those she wore," said Mrs. Smith, Tuesday. "She telephoned to me yesterday, saying that she was in Canton, and that from there she intended going to Toledo. I don't know in what part of Canton she is, and all efforts to reach her have been in vain."

Mrs Smith was much surprised when she heard of her daughter's letters to the medical institutions. "Maude said something one day about that being a good way to raise money, as it did not make any difference what became of the body after death," remarked Mrs. Smith, "but we just laughed at what she said. We never thought she had any intention of writing to the colleges about it. Maude has a good home here, and her father wants her at home. We are rather strict with the children, but Maude certainly had no reason to leave home. I think she is stage struck. She did leave home for a short time to go on the stage, playing in 'Rip Van Winkle,' 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' 'Ten Nights in a Barroom,' and other shows, I don't know what all."

Several months ago Miss Smith left home in the same manner. She went from here to Salem, where she worked in a laundry. Here she met with an accident, permanently crippling her left hand. The father of Miss Smith followed her to Salem, but when he arrived there she had left. He went to other towns in that vicinity, but failed to find a trace of her. When he arrived home Miss Smith was here.

Mrs. Smith says that at that time Mr. Smith asked their daughter to apologize. The girl refused to do so. "Mr. Smith," said Mrs. Smith, "then told her that as a punishment for disobedience he would not buy her any clothing. He was willing that she should live at home, and he was always kind to her, but he wouldn't purchase her any of the fine clothes that she wanted. I suppose it was for that purpose that she wanted the money, and that is what put this business of selling her body into her mind. Maude has always been a good girl, till she got the stage fever, and I think that certain associates are as much to blame as anything for her disobedience. Mr. Smith had decided to give in to her somewhat, and was going to buy her a whole new outfit of Easter clothing even though she didn't apologize."

One of the institutes to which Miss Smith has written is the Tennessee Medical College, of Knoxville, Tenn. The letter was dated Feb. 24. The college authorities made no reply, but simply gave the letter to the newspapers. To this institution Miss Etta May Kennedy, some months ago, made a similar proposition, which was disposed of in the same manner. Miss Smith also wrote to various other institutions. In one letter she wrote: "I will sell myself to any doctor after my death. I will be willing to sign any paper. I want the money in advance. It is just a small amount. I have a crippled hand that the doctors could not fix. It was crushed in the laundry mangler, and left the fingers crippled, and I can't do hardly any work. That is the reason I ask the doctors, for I need money."

Miss Smith is 19 years old. The theatrical company with which she was connected was that which was stranded at North Lawrence, the second day of its career, and of which several young Massillon people were members.

STATEMENT OF MAUDE SMITH

Miss Maude Smith, of 235 North street, who is said to have recently written to a medical college offering her body for sale, and who had been mysteriously missing since Saturday, arrived in Massillon Tuesday afternoon from Canton. She went to the home of her parents, Councilman and Mrs. Peter Smith, but would not remain. She filled a satchel with a few of her belongings and hurried away, despite her mother's entreaties to stay. She said she did not want to face her father. Miss Smith stated that she intended going from here to Canton and from there to Cleveland probably.

MISS SMITH'S STATEMENT.

Miss Smith, Tuesday afternoon, made the following statement to The Independent:

"Those letters offering my body to a medical college were written more as a joke than anything else. I was at a party one night, and there we talked about that being a way to raise money. Immed iately we got the addresses of some doctors and medical places, and we wrote a letter to each, signing different names. We never thought the matter would get into the newspapers. I'd never sell my body. I wouldn't like to think all my life that when I died my remains would be cut to pieces by surgeons. I read in a newspaper about Etta May Kennedy offering her body to the Tennessee institution. I know Miss Kennedy, having met her when I was traveling with a show troupe. I wrote to her about the matter, but she never replied.

"There was a doctor, living right here in Massillon, who said he would give a good deal for my crippled left hand, which is crippled in a peculiar way as a result of having it caught in a laundry mangler at Salem. That was what made me think more than ever about selling my body. I was curious to know just how much a body would bring, but I never intended to sell mine. Other girls, both here and in Canton, have had their names signed to the same kind of letters, and I'm not the only one, I guess, that'll get some notoriety. I have got a letter up home from a doctor that was written before I wrote mine, in which an offer is made for my body.

"I'm not going home. I am determined to go on the stage. I believe I have ability in that direction, and it's the only thing I can do. I have taken the part of Gretchen in 'Rip Van Winkle' and of Mrs. Morgan in 'Ten Nights in a Barroom.' Our company did not last long, but I do not think I should let that discourage me. With me now, it's the stage or nothing at all. If I would go home and say I was sorry, I know my father would forgive me and that he would do everything to make me happy. But I couldn't say I am sorry, for I'm not, and I want to go upon the stage, and to do it I've got to get where there are lots of stages."

Miss Smith was accompanied by Miss Anna Rambow, of this city. Miss Rambow, it is understood, also desires to go upon the stage.

Mrs. Smith, mother of the young woman, is heartbroken. Her daughter's return home, and her immediate departure, Tuesday, were almost more than she could bear.

OBITUARY.

DAVID ERB.

David Erb, aged 84 years, a widower, died Monday evening at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Lyons, in West Brookfield, death being caused by the infirmities of age. The funeral will take place from the residence on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. Mr. Erb was one of the oldest residents of Tuscarawas township, having come from Lancaster county, Pa,. fifty years ago. Early in life he was a shoemaker but later became a farmer. His children are Henry J. Erb and John S. Erb, who live near West Brookfield, and Mrs. Malinda Lyons, at whose home he passed away.

DEATH OF A CHILD.

Albert, the eight months old son of Mr. and Mrs. Gottlieb Dommer, of 21 Weber street, died Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. The funeral will take place Thursday at 2 p.m. from the residence. The Rev. L. H. Burry will officiate.

Making Money in Prison.

A remarkable example of cunning has been unearthed in one of our large prisons. A convict had perfected a die and was making silver dollars, and distributing them through accomplices on the outside. Naturally the officials were very much surprised at the discovery, but no more so than the person who receives a counterfeit article in place of the genuine. It is therefore very important when you ask for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to see that the Private Stamp over the neck is unbroken, if you value your health. For fifty years the Bitters has been recognized as the best health-maker in existence, and if you are a sufferer from indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, flatulency or nervousness, it is because you have never tried it. Try it at once.

CLEVELAND'S
Superior Baking Powder

produces cake and biscuit that are rare, sweet, light, delicious and in the highest degree healthful.

The Cleveland name and trade-mark are a safeguard against impurity and imposition in baking powder.

Made from purest, most healthful ingredients

CLEVELAND BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Alum is used as a cheap substitute for cream of tartar in making many baking powders. It is a corrosive acid, condemned by physicians as dangerous to health when taken with the food.

JOHN JACOBS' DEATH

It Occurs Early Wednesday Morning.

FUNERAL FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Mr. Jacobs Would Have Reached His Ninetieth Birthday April 15—His Life Strongly Identified with the Development and Progress of Stark County — A Remarkably Cheerful and Vigorous Old Age.

John Jacobs, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Massillon, vice president of the First National bank and owner and projector of some of the largest business interests in this vicinity, died at his residence, corner of East Main and East streets, Wednesday morning at 1:30, after an illness of a little more than a week. Had he lived Mr. Jacobs would have passed his ninetieth birthday on April 15. Death was due to the infirmities of age. His mind was clear almost to the last and as late as Tuesday evening he recognized different members of his family. Later he lapsed into unconsciousness in which condition he passed away.

Mr. Jacobs' old age was remarkably vigorous and cheerful. Until the beginning of his last illness he took the greatest interest in public and social affairs and the many friends who dropped in to see him daily were always gladly welcomed. Having been identified with the earliest history of Massillon, his mind was a storehouse of interesting reminiscences and his comments upon men and affairs were always entertaining. His daughter, Mrs. Carrie J. Brown, his sons, Warren and Oliver Jacobs, his daughter-in-law and his two grandsons, Hicks and John Jacobs, jr., were near him when he passed away. The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, the Rev. Cassius M. Roberts officiating.

Mr. Jacobs was born in Franklin county, Pa., April 15, 1812. He was left an orphan at an early age and when still very young started out to make his own way in the world. In the spring of 1857, he came all the way to Ohio on foot over the mountains to Wellsville, finally reaching Massillon, where he soon secured employment in the warehoue of Mr. Rawson. Later he purchased the "Acadia," a canal boat, of which he became captain and which he ran between Massillon and Cleveland, the journey occupying four days. During this time he purchased one hundred acres of land two and a half miles from the city. He then became the owner of the boat "Eldridge," and for eighteen years of his career held the title of "captain."

Later Mr. Jacobs purchased a mercantile establishment, but at the end of a year sold out and turned his attention to the coal business, leasing the coal on his farm and becoming later on one of the most extensive coal miners and dealers of the county. He was the owner of hundreds of acres of the most valuable coal lands, part of which he operated at one time in partnership with the late John G. Warwick. Mr. Jacobs was one of the organizers of the First National bank of this city and was one of its directors at the time of his death. He was interested in many other business concerns in this and other cities. In the year 1841 he married Miss Caroline Cannon, a native of Pennsylvania, who came with her parents to Ohio when a child. She died March 6, 1886, having become the mother of the following children: Warren, secretary and treasurer of the Massillon Bridge Company; Oliver S., who now lives in Philadelphia; Carrie (Mrs. Hicks Brown), and three children who died in childhood.

In politics Mr. Jacobs was a Democrat. Up to the beginning of his last illness, two weeks ago, he personally looked after his farms and other business interests. He will be remembered as one of the enterprising and pushing citizens of Stark county and one who helped largely toward the development and progress of the city of Massillon.

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CUTS BRUISES SPRAINS STINGS RUSTY NAILS COLIC
CURES ANY PAIN INSIDE OR OUT
GRIP COLDS BRONCHITIS SORE THROAT NEURALGIA DIARRHOEA
Druggists in 1 to 8 minutes 25c, 50c. $1.
For Saleby Z. T. Baltzly.

GOVERNOR ALTGELD DEAD.

Joliet, Ill., March 12.—Ex Governor John P. Altgeld died at 7 o'clock this morning at his hotel. He made a speech in the opera house last night, at a meeting held for the purpose of raising money for the relief of Boer women and children. At the close of his address he was seized by a fainting spell and was removed to the hotel. Vomiting followed, and he soon became unconcesions. Physicians were with him all night, but were unable to revive him. The medical men say death was caused by cerebral hemorrhage.

CELTIC PARTY IN EGYPT.

Alexandria, Egypt, March 12.—The White Star steamer Celtic, having on board a party of American tourists, arrived here today from Caiffa, Palestine. The heavy sea running delayed the disembarkment of the passengers.

$1.00

Chicago to St. Paul or Minneapolis for double berth in tourist sleeping cars of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, each Tuesday and Friday during March and April, 1902, on train No. 1 leaving Chicago at 6:30 p.m.

For further information apply to the nearest coupon ticket agent, or address F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

A Safe Cure for Headache.

Have you ever felt depressed after taking a Headache Remedy, and do you know that if it contained a Heart Tonic it would cure without that depression? Cline Headache Wafers are a Heart Tonic, never depress, never fail, best and safest cure in the world. Easily taken. Absolutely harmless. 10 cents all druggists.

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ON PRINCE'S STAFF.

MANY DISTINGUISHED OFFICIALS ACCOMPANY OUR ROYAL VISITOR.

Among Them Are Two Vice Admirals, Chief of Kaiser's Military Cabinet and Prominent Naval Officers. Make an Imposing Retinue.

When a prince makes an official visit to another country, there is bound to be more or less fuss and feathers in connection with the event. A royal personage cannot pack his grip, board a steamer and turn up at the capital of another country in an offhand, impromptu fashion unless he goes incognito.

So the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia has been made the subject of much careful planning and minute arrangement. Not only has his itinerary been fixed to the hour for each day of his stay, but he comes surrounded by a staff whose every member is a man of high official standing and importance.

Among the men who accompany Prince Henry as members of his personal staff are officers high in the councils of Germany's state, war and navy departments. Chief, perhaps, among these distinguished men is Vice Admiral von Tirpitz, who is Prussian minister of state and imperial secretary of the navy. He is a tall, full bearded, commanding looking man who seems to typify in himself the solid strength of all Germany. In everything concerning naval matters he is said to enjoy the full confidence of the kaiser, and he looks as if he was eminently worthy of the trust; also he is a great friend of Prince Henry. He accompanied the kaiser's brother when Henry commanded the fleet maneuvers off Italy in the summer of 1903, and on many other occasions they have cruised together.

Representing the German army on the staff of Prince Henry is General von Plessen, chief of the emperor's military cabinet. He is one of the men who mold the kaiser's big army and hold it in readiness for action in any part of Europe.

Vice Admiral Baron von Seckendorf, who comes with the prince, was com-

GENERAL VON PLESSEN.

mandant of the ship Olga, on which Prince Henry cruised in the West Indies and along South America from 1882 to 1884.

Captain von Muller, who is the department head in the emperor's naval office, was from 1895 to 1897 the personal adjutant of the prince admiral and was later in command of the protected cruiser Deutschland, the prince's flagship in eastern Asia. Prince Henry honored this officer by making him a godfather at the christening of his youngest son, Henry, in March, 1900. Captain von Muller served on the officers' corps of the Deutschland when she returned home. The emperor conferred upon him the rank of inherited nobility and honored Admiral von Tirpitz and Commander von Grumme in the same manner.

Captain von Muller and Commander von Grumme both served on board the sinking gunboat Iltis, the first as commander in the early nineties and the latter as watch officer in the middle of the eighties.

Lieutenant Commander von Trotha was in the service of the prince at the last Asiatic station as flag lieutenant on board the protected cruiser Kaiser, which was the flagship of the admiral second in command.

The youngest officer in Prince Henry's suite is Lieutenant Commander von Eisely, who was for a time the personal adjutant of the prince.

The officers of the imperial yacht Hohenzollern are Rear Admiral Count Baudissin, Commander von Holleben, Commander Hepper, Lieutenant Commanders von der Osten and Von Mantey, Lieutenants Renensburg, Seidensticker and Von Haxthausen and Chief Engineers Stemmeyer and Nicholai.

Altogether Prince Henry has on his staff two vice admirals, two lieutenant commanders, three staff officers and a number of minor officials, while the royal yacht Hohenzollern is officered from the flower of the German navy.

Accompanying this retinue is the finest and most famous band of the German marine corps; so, you see, when the sailor prince travels about, surrounded by such a galaxy of lavishly uniformed personages, his movements are bound to attract more or less attention.

Rare Articles.

"There's going to be a poultry show here," said Mrs. Dukane.

"I suppose that a few eggs will be exhibited as curiosities," added Mrs. Caswell.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

CAPTURED THE CRITICS.

Brilliant Success of American Girl In Grand Opera at Paris.

Miss Bessie Abbott, the charming young American whose recent debut in grand opera in Paris was so pronounced a success, leaped into prominence at one bound. It is a rare thing for an operatic debutante to gain the good will of the French critics in a single performance. But this Miss Abbott accomplished, and the public has indorsed the opinion.

Miss Abbott is a native of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and less than five years ago she was singing coon songs with

MISS BESSIE ABBOTT.

her sister Jessie in American vaudeville houses. It was Jean de Reszke who by chance discovered the capabilities of her voice. In company with her sister Miss Abbott was on her way to England to fill an engagement at a London music hall. M. de Reszke, who by a lucky chance was on board the steamer, heard the sisters sing a coon duet at a concert and at once singled out the soprano as an unusually gifted vocalist.

Following De Reszke's advice, Miss Abbott returned to New York and began to study vocal art under the direction of Mrs. Frida Ashforth. She continued her studies with Mrs. Ashforth until last May, when her instructor took her to Paris and had her sing for M. Capoul. The result of this hearing was that he arranged to have her sing for M. Gailhard, director of the opera, who was so favorably impressed with her voice that he engaged her.

Miss Abbott made her first appearance in the part of Juliet in "Romeo and Juliet," and it was considered the finest debut ever made on the stage in grand opera.

Miss Abbott's real name is Pickens, and she belongs to a branch of the well known southern family of that name. At one time her father was wealthy, but he lost his means, and the sisters were obliged to go on the stage to support themselves.

HOBSON'S EYESIGHT FAILS.

Hero of the Merrimac to Be Retired From the United States Navy.

Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson, hero of the Merrimac incident in Santiago harbor, is to retire from the navy because of failing eyesight. Some time ago Captain Hobson asked to be retired, but his request was refused. Now, in response to a message from President Roosevelt, a bill has been introduced in the senate providing for Captain Hobson's retirement.

Since the close of the Spanish war the captain has been employed constantly in the severest kind of labor. He succeeded in raising the Maria Teresa, one of the ships of Admiral Cervera's fleet, but she was afterward lost on her trip to the Norfolk navy yard.

Afterward Captain Hobson went to the Philippines and raised several of

Photo copyright, 1903, by J. E. Purdy, Boston.

RICHMOND P. HOBSON.

the ships that Admiral Dewey sent to the bottom of Manila bay. It was while superintending the reconstruction of these vessels at Hongkong that his eyesight began to fail. Fearing total blindness, he asks special legislation authorizing his retirement. Captain Hobson is now in the United States.

ORANGES COME HIGH

WHY IT COSTS SO MUCH TO PRODUCE THE GOLDEN FRUIT.

Expensive Appliances Needed to Guard Against Damage by Frost. Fighting the Insect Pests—Roofing an Orchard.

Not since the memorable freeze in Florida in 1895, when 95 per cent of the orange crop was destroyed, have the lovers of this luscious and refreshing fruit found it so difficult to supply their wants at reasonable prices. The golden fruit that Florida brought to such perfection and California has multiplied in such enormous quantities was formerly regarded as a luxury. Today it is almost a necessity. Hence when oranges are scarce and high the query, "Why do oranges cost so much?" at once presents itself.

There are several answers to this question, the most important of which is found in the fact that expensive methods are required in the orchards to bring the fruit to full perfection. Not alone must costly safeguards against possible frosts be provided, but the insect enemies of the citrus fruit trees are many and persistent.

There are hundreds of schemes and inventions for checking the havoc that the air of a clear, still night, when the mercury goes down to 30 degrees, may inflict on a grove of ripening fruit. Thousands of dollars have been spent in installing these devices.

In the last few years an elaborate system of pipes buried beneath the soil of the orchard and with upright iron posts, surmounted by huge burners, has come into vogue among orange growers of large means. The pipes are automatically filled with crude petroleum from large tanks located at several points in the orchard, and a flame of burning oil can be instantly started at each post.

These appliances are all more or less costly and add measurably to the expense of orange culture. Perhaps they may not be used during a season, but must always be ready for emergency.

The insect pest is even more trying to the orange grower. It is always in

PICKING CALIFORNIA ORANGES.

evidence and must be fought constantly. Insects are combated in one of two ways, either by spraying or "gassing," which is subjecting the trees to the fumes of hydrocyanic acid gas.

The gassing method is much more effectual than spraying, but costs more. The gas treatment consists in inclosing the tree at night with a tent and filling the latter with the poisonous fumes, generated by treating refined potassium cyanide with sulphuric acid and water.

In the last few years Arizona has entered quite extensively into orange growing, ranking third after California and Florida. Because of the partial failure of the crop this season a scheme of rooting orchards is to be tried in the Salt river valley, the orange growing section. The project involves the rooting of more than 1,000 acres of orange and other citrus fruit trees, and work has already been begun. It is not intended to build a roof entirely sunproof.

The plan is a simple one, elaborate only in its size. Poles will be put up in the orchards, and on these will be strung heavy wires in parallel rows. Then will be cut the heavy willow brush, the variety known as the water motus, which grows from five to ten feet high along all the water courses in Arizona.

These sticks will be laid across the wires, with spaces between of from one-quarter to three-quarters of an inch, and thus form a roof that will not keep out the sun entirely from the trees, but will break the fierce heat of the midday. Thereby the earth around the roots of the trees can be kept moist by less irrigation and at the same time will be prevented the hard baking of the soil, which prevents the proper spread of the roots. Some time ago experiments began there in putting covers of canvas over the orange trees, but the plan was abandoned because the cloth covering kept out too much of the sunshine.

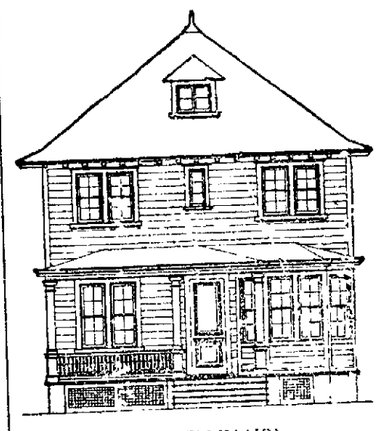
NEAT TOWN HOUSE.

Nine Room Residence With Many Attractive Features; Cost, $2,500.

[Copyright, 1902, by C. H. Venn, 41 West Twenty-fourth street, New York.]

There are many things demanded in a town house which are by no means requisite in a house built for rural residence, and the house described below will be found to meet most of the requirements of an urbanite. One of its chief points is the library hall, with staircase hall separate. The exterior has a very pleasing effect and gives an air of great roominess to the dwelling largely through the shape of the roof, which is built to a point.

The library has a wood mantel and bay window front. To the left of the

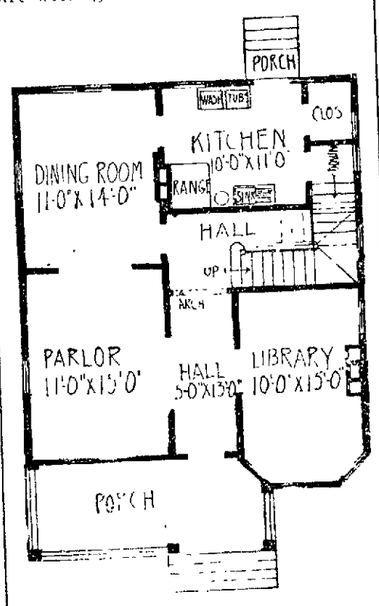


FRONT ELEVATION.

hall is the parlor, with a double window facing the porch and another window on the left side of the house. The dining room is lighted by a double and single window and has a wood mantel with mirror. The staircase hall is in the rear of the library hall. There is an excellent store closet in the kitchen, with shelves and a window for light and ventilation. In back of the kitchen is a porch, with stair to the yard.

The cellar has two entrances, one from the yard and the other by a stair from the kitchen. The furnace, hot air, is located under the dining room. The cellar bottom should have a three inch concrete flooring.

All the chambers on the second floor are well lighted. The bath should have

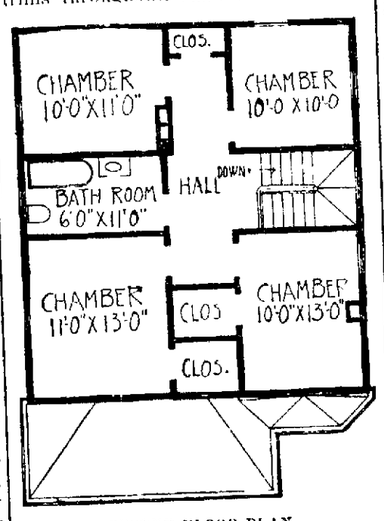


FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

open plumbing. In the attic are two large chambers, with closets and dormer windows.

The framing timbers are of hemlock, built in balloon style, with all floor joists, rafters and studs placed sixteen inches on centers. The studs are 2 by 4 inches, floor joists 2 by 10 inches, rafters 2 by 4 inches, sills 6 by 8 inches and girders 8 by 8 inches. The sheathing is seven-eighths of an inch thick, surface hemlock boards laid diagonally and well nailed to every bearing. The side walls are covered with clapboards laid six inches to the weather. The roof of house and porch should be covered with sixteen inch sawed pine shingles laid six inches to the weather, with well broken joints.

The interior woodwork of the house is of white pine, with molded base and trims throughout, chair rail in dining



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

room and picture moldings in parlor and dining room. The floors are seven-eighths of an inch thick yellow pine. The folding doors are one and three-quarter inches thick; all other doors one and a half inches.

The interior walls should be given two coats of plaster, with a hard white finish. The halls should be mahogany stained, all other woodwork being painted white, except the kitchen, which should be painted brown. The exterior color scheme is: Side walls, light green; trimmings, white; roof, moss green.

Dimensions: Front, 28 feet; side 30 feet. Height of stories: Cellar, 7 feet; first, 10 feet, second, 9 feet; attic, 7 feet 6 inches. Cost to build, $2,500.

SICK, WEAK, AILING WIFE

Dr. Greene's Nervura is the Remedy Sure to Make Her Well.

The man who has a sick wife has a great burden upon him, but his burden is light compared to that of his sick wife. She may not be sick abed, but she is ailing all the time; she is weak, nervous, irritable, and tired out. She is sleepless nights and wakes mornings feeling tired, without energy or ambition, discouraged, dragged out, and indescribably miserable. Her head aches, her back aches, she cannot eat, is constipated, melancholy, and so nervous at times that she feels as if she should fly. She feels just good for nothing and is tired all the time.

How quickly will the weight of her burden of disease be lifted if she will use that greatest boon to womankind, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy! How quickly it will relieve her weakness, her nervousness, her pains and aches, her hopeless depression of mind and heart, and how speedily it will restore her strength, renew her vitality, vigor, energy, power, and the pulsing life which means happiness for women! Dr. Greene's Nervura is indeed a blessing for weak, nervous, and despairing women, for its use means to them health, strength, hope, happiness, and life itself!

Mrs. James Roake, a well-known lady living at 145 Washington Street, Peekskill, N. Y., says:

"About fifteen years ago I was taken very sick. After seven months I got over that, but have never been well since. I have suffered terribly with pains in the chest, back, kidneys, and head. There was a disagreeable feeling in the eyes and I would be very sick in the morning. My mind was always gloomy and I felt very low-spirited. I had terrible numb spells, and would have to be rubbed some time before I could get around. Some of these numb spells were so severe my friends thought I would not recover from them.

"I tried doctors and medicines, but got no better. Finally I began the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, as my husband had been most miraculously cured by it. After using it a short time there was a most wonderful improvement.

"I continued to steadily gain in every respect until I was cured of all these terrible ailings. This wonderful medicine had now cured my husband and myself of the most fearful suffering, but this was not all. I now want to tell about my little girl.

"She has never been well since she was born. No doctors have known just what ailed her. She was out of her mind most of the time and had constant pain in her side. She has had spasms continually, from six to seven a month.

"She is the smallest child for her age that can be found. All medicines could do nothing for her until I gave her Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and then she was cured in a short time. I cannot say enough in praise of this wonderful medicine, it has done so much for me and my family. I heartily advise everybody to take it."

Do not fail to try this wonderful Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. You should specially take it now, for everybody needs at this season this grandest of spring medicines. People have more confidence in it than in any and all other remedies, because it is the prescription of a famous regular physician and therefore perfectly adapted to cure, and because Dr. Greene, 101 Fifth Avenue, New York City, can be consulted at any time free of charge in regard to any case, whether you call or write.

TRAVELERS' REGISTER.

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Westward.	21	9	31	15	11	33	211
	A M	A M	P M	P M	A M	A M	P M
Pittsb'gh lv	1 05	7 00	1 35	6 20	10 40		
Beaver Falls	...	8 04	2 38	7 25	11 40		
Alliance	3 25	9 30	4 00	5 05	12 55	7 25	3 15
Orrville	3 25	9 30	4 00	5 05	12 55	7 25	3 15
Wooster	4 03	9 58	4 38	5 43	1 33	8 03	3 53
Crestline	6 10	12 05	6 35	7 40	3 30	10 05	5 50
Galion	6 37	12 35	7 05	8 10	4 00	10 35	6 20
Crestline ar.		1 00	7 25	8 25	4 15	10 50	6 35
Bucyrus lv	8 35	2 25		9 50	5 40		7 55
Upper Sandusky	9 21	3 10		10 36	6 26		8 41
Kenton	10 10	4 00		11 26	7 15		9 30
Ft. Wayne ar.	11 31	5 24		12 50 PM			10 52
Warsaw lv	12 07	6 08		1 35			11 35
Plymouth	1 15	7 08		2 35			12 35 PM
Valparaiso	2 50	8 45		4 10			2 15
Chicago ar.	PM	PM		PM			3 40

EASTWARD.	6	20	8	24	22		
LEAVE	P M	P M	P M	P M	A M		
Chicago	11 45	12 00*	3 00	*7 30	11 7 30		
Valp'raiso	1 43	1 32	4 36	...	9 09		
Plymouth	2 58	2 35	5 45	9 55	10 23		
Warsaw	3 45	3 11	6 23	...	11 06		
ar. Ft. WAYNE	5 20	4 15	7 35	11 25	12 40		
Ft. Van Wert	6 39	5 11	8 39	...	1 40		
Lima	7 34	5 57	9 30	12 53	2 37	32	
Bucyrus	9 42	7 34	11 19	...	4 35	A M	
Crestline	10 15	8 05	11 50	2 42	5 20	15	30
Mansfield	10 38	8 30	12 15		5 45	5 55	
Lucas	10 48				5 57	6 08	
Perrysville	10 58				6 09	6 23	
Loudonville	11 05				6 18	6 30	
Lakeville	11 18				6 31	6 42	232 42
Big Prairie	11 23				6 35	6 46	A M P M
Shreve	11 30				6 45	6 54	A M P M
Wooster	12 08	9 29	1 25		7 00	7 10	18 15 3 10
Smithville	12 18				7 13	7 20	... 3 25
Orrville	12 32	9 50	1 50	4 17	7 28	7 35	6 34 3 58
Pittsburg City	12 37	...	...	...	7 35	7 41	... 4 04
Lawrence	12 43	...	...	...	7 42	7 50	18 44 4 11
Massillon	12 56	10 11	2 12	...	7 55	8 05	8 55 4 24
Canton	1 17	10 25	2 35	4 53	8 19	8 24	9 10 4 44
Louisville	1 32	...	...	...	8 35	8 42	... 4 59
Maximo	1 43	...	...	...	8 45	8 54	... 5 10
ar. ALLIANCE	2 05	11 00	3 10	5 25	9 00	9 05	9 45 5 15
lv. ALLIANCE	2 15	11 00	3 10	5 25	PM	9 40	A M 7 00
Salem	2 45	11 22	3 32	...		10 05	7 25
Leetonia	2 57	11 34	...	...		10 15	7 38
Columbiana	3 05	...	...	...		10 20	7 45
Beaver Falls	4 12	12 35	4 10	...		11 25	8 50
ar. PITTSBURGH	5 30	1 40	5 50	7 45	Pittsburg	12 40	10 50
	P M	A M	A M	A M		P M	P M

*Except Sunday. *Daily. aTo let off Cleveland and Pittsburg Division passengers. Train No. 34 leaves Crestline Sundays only 10 a. m.; arrives Pittsburgh 12 45 p. m. sStops on Sunday.

Dark Face Type denotes time from 12 noon to 12 midnight, light face, from 12 midnight to 12 noon.

At Orrville, connection is made with C., A. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by **Nos. 6, 8, 24, 9, 32** and **43** and for Columbus by **Nos. 15, 24, 9, 32** and **43**. **Nos. 9, 15** and **43** connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division or Tiffin and Toledo. **Nos. 6, 24** and **32** connect at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

G. L. PECK, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

2-1-02-C PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE R'Y.

EAST			MAIN LINE	WEST		
*6	*2	*4	Oct. 27, 1901	*1	†3	*5
	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.	P.M.	
	9 15	1 15	Toledo	3 00	6 30	
	10 38	2 53	Fremont	1 52	5 14	
	11 25	3 45	Norwalk	2 58	4 15	
	12 15	4 37	Wellington	12 15	3 31	
A.M.	1 23	5 30	Orrville	11 10	2 30	p.m
9 25	1 55	6 05	Massillon	10 4	2 02	7 15
9 40	2 10	6 20	Navarre	10 2	1 45	7 00
11 05	3 45	7 57	Orrville	9 08	12 27	5 37
11 15	5 45	9 45	Steubenville	7 00	10 30	8 40
12 50	5 30	9 30	Wheeling	7 20	10 45	3 15
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.		a.m	a.m.	p.m

South	Cleveland Division.	North
A.M.		p.m
7 00	Cleveland	5 05
8 15	Kent	3 50
9 10	Canton	2 50
9 55	Navarre	2 10
11 5	Coshocton	8 45
12 30	Zanesville	7 40
p.m		a.m

*Daily, †Daily except Sunday

Train No. 5 arrives in Cleveland at 9 35 pm Sunday trains at Massillon, northbound, 7:20 a. m. Southbound—8 15 p.m

Electric cars between Bridgeport, Bellaire Martin's Ferry and Wheeling

M. G. CARREL, G. P. A., Cleveland, O.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co

Schedule in effect Nov. 17 1901.

Southbound (down)				(up) Northbound		
p m		a m	Lorain Branch	a.m		p.m
†16		†11				†16
4 10		7 40	Lorain	9 7	...	† 57
4 17	...	7 16	Elyria	9 13	...	5 42
4 34	...	7 33	Grafton	8 58	...	5 27
4 55	...	7 58	Lester Junct.	8 32	...	5 05
*5		†3	†1	Main Line	†2	†4	†3
a m		p.m			a m	a m	
5 3		3 0	7 25	Cleveland	9 16	10 55	6 00
5 40			7 47	Brooklyn	8 57	...	5 46
5 33			8 26	Lester Junct.	8 05	...	4 57
6 52			8 40	Medina	7 56	...	4 48
				C. Lake			
7 14			8 59	Seville	7 38	...	4 26
			9 05	Sterling	7 24	...	4 20
...		4 10	....	Via B. & O. Akron	...	9 42	...
		4 45		Barberton	...	9 8	...
				Akron	6 55	9 17	8 55
				Canal Fulton	6 50	9 10	3 48
				Ar. Dep. Massillon	6 3	8 52	3 30
		5 06	9 53	Ar. Dept. Justus	...	8 37	3 18
		5 40	10 37	Canal Dover	...	8 07	2 44
		6 58	10 4	N Philadelphia	...	8 00	2 37
		7 16	11 06	Uhrichsville	...	7 42	2 20
		7 17	12	Flushing	...	6 43	1 20
		8 20	1 05	Bridgeport	...	5 45	12 20
						a.m	p.m

Bridgeport Accommodation	North	South
	p.m	a.m
Akron	8 30	6 00
Barberton	8 14	6 18
Warwick	7 45	6 25
Canal Fulton	7 57	6 32
	7 20	6 52
Massillon	7 03	7 07
Justus	6 34	7 36
Canal Dover	6 27	7 44
New Philadelphia	6 1	8 04
Uhrichsville	5 10	9 05
Flushing	4 05	10 12

See Sunday on Schedule

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday

Train No. 5 arrives in Cleveland at 9 35 pm Sunday trains at Massillon, northbound, 7:20 a. m. Southbound—8 15 p.m

Electric cars between Bridgeport, Bellaire Martin's Ferry and Wheeling

M. G. CARREL, G. P. A., Cleveland, O.

Bear in mind that the want columns is a good investment.

C A & C — Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.

Trains Run by Central Standard Time.

Southbound.	502	538	528	504
	a m	p m	p m	a m
CLEVELAND lv	*8 10	†1 20	*7 00	.....
Hudson	9 08	2 28	8 00	*10 45
AKRON ar	9 35	2 58	8 30	11 10
AKRON lv	9 40	3 10	8 45	*11 30
Barberton	10 25	3 55	9 25	508
ORRVILLE ar	10 30	3 56	9 35	a m
ORRVILLE lv	11 13	4 40	10 20	*6 45
Millersburg	12 32	6 05	11 50	7 10
Mt. Vernon	*1 50	† 7 30	*1 20	*8 40
COLUMBUS ar	p m	p m	a m	a m

Northbound.	527	585	508	507
	a m	a m	p m	p m
COLUMBUS lv	*12 40	*6 55	*12 05	*5 35
Mt. Vernon	2 25	8 28	1 30	7 16
Millersburg	3 55	9 4'	2 44	†8 35
ORRVILLE ar	4 45	10 80	3 38	506
ORRVILLE lv	4 55	10 40	3 38	p m
Barberton ar	5 36	11 18	4 07	*4 00
AKRON lv	5 55	11 38	4 23	4 17
AKRON ar	6 06	11 38	4 26	4 17
Hudson	6 35	12 05	4 55	*4 43
CLEVELAND ar	*7 30	1 05	*5 50	.....
	a m	p m	p m	p m

Train for Warsaw, Trinway, Zanesville and intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leaves Millersburg, 11:12 a m week days.

*Every day †Week days only.

E. A. FORD Gen. Pass. Agt, Pittsburg, Pa

ESTERBROOK'S PENS

THE BEST MADE. ALL STATIONERS SELL THEM.

Send 20 cents for 12 assorted pens.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO. 26 John St., New York.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

HOT AIR OF FIELDS.

Said to Have Resulted in a Notice to Depart.

BUT DID FIELDS DEPART?

Fields Says He Flashed Cold Steel and Stood His Ground—Another Story is That He Flashed His Steel, but it Was as He Dashed Away from the Committee—A Brookfield Incident.

Strange tales of a colored barber, "hot air," notices to leave and rough riders have been floating in from West Brookfield lately, and Sunday night the barber himself floated in.

" 'Tain't so that I was ordered out of town," declared Mr. Fields. "That's a nice town, and I like it and it likes me, and I'm goin' stop there. I'm goin' back in a couple of days. That Louis Bassler is the swellest man I ever struck. He treats everybody white. I got my shop back of his saloon."

The first story that reached Massillon was that when the committee called on Fields and told him he would have to leave, Fields flashed his keenest blade and said he wouldn't.

"You've got too much hot air for this town," the spokesman of the committee said, as he kicked over a chair

"Yes, you're a pretty fresh guy for a quiet hamlet like this," remarked another, as he gave the mirror a bump.

Then a streak of blue ascended from Fields, and the committee heard something like this, "I'll carve out every rib you've got; every one of them, sah," and the steel flashed again. The committee left.

That's one story. The other is that Fields left. Fields declares neither is entirely true, though he admits that a committee with furniture destroying propensities did call one evening, and talked very plainly to him about what he would be allowed to do and say.

But be that as it may, nobody is arguing that the path of the Brookfield barber is strewn with roses. The chief objections to Fields are said to have been his "hot air" and his color. The objection to the white barber was that he did not drink enough, so the latter claims. Another committee bit a piece out of the white barber's cheek, flattened his nose and gave him some minor hurts. Fields says he'll stand his ground.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

Result of Teachers' Examination on March 1.

Of the sixty-six applicants for teachers' certificates at Canton, on March 1, the following passed successful examinations:

H. Howard Bowman, North Industry; Lewis Bowman, Alliance; John A. Baum, Waynesburg; John W. Banghman, Elton; G. F. Culler, Louisville; Charles T. Dill, Wilmot; Edwin Ebie, New Berlin; W. T. Ebie, Hartville; Vincent Fishel, Alliance; Oscar Holl, Canton; William Herbert Hill, Canton; Leroy C. Hensel, Louisville; L. B. Harris, Massillon; E. Lehr Hoover, Barryville; Omer Huff, Robertsville; A. B. Johnson, Otterbein; A. F. Kanage, Wilmot; Nelson M. Keck, McDonaldsville; James W. Kinney, Pierce; W. H. Loutzenheiser, Lonisville; I. W. Little, Pierce; R. E. Pfoutts, Justus; Arthur Snavely, Massillon; Charles E. Schilling, Louisville; Harvey M Swallen, Louisville; Albert White, North Lawrence; Ed. A. Zininger, Canton; Zelma Bowman, Pierce; Elizabeth Graves, Massillon; Pauline Heacock, Atwater; Katherine Lind, Canton; Laura E. Morehead, Minerva; Clara Orrill, Canton; Roberta Parks, Navarre; Luretta E. Winner, New Franklin; Rose Smith, Pierce. Music, Jennie Cully, East Greenville.

The following is the list of questions propounded by the board of county examiners:

PHYSIOLOGY.

Give the uses of the bones.

Discuss bathing.

Describe the larynx and the trachea.

What is the chief value of fats and oils as food? What articles contain large quantities of fats and oils?

Describe and give the functions of the liver.

How many pulsations and respirations should a person have per minute?

Define synovia, serum and osteology.

GEOGRAPHY.

(a) Why are the earth and planets spherical? (b) Why are the planets flattened at the poles?

(a) How much of the equator is lighted up on June 21st? (b) What is the time of day on the equator on that day?

(a) When is the sun vertical to the equator? (b) To what is it vertical at the summer solstice? (c) What is this circle called?

Describe the barometer? What is indicated by low barometer? By high barometer?

Name the six principal seaports of the United States.

What states touch Missouri?

(a) Of what is the German Empire composed? (b) Compare its area with that of Ohio. (c) Who is Emperor?

Where is Bulgaria? What event has brought this country to notice? In what political division is the route of the proposed Panama canal?

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

Name some elements of governing power which determine a teacher's success.

At what ends do you aim in teaching reading?

Who wrote Paul Revere's Ride? The Barefoot Boy? Rip Van Winkle? Thanatopsis? Macbeth?

What is meant by "proceeding from the known to the unknown?"

Explain the psychological effect of repetition.

Enumerate some things that all pupils should memorize.

U. S. HISTORY.

Who are named "The Three Great Discoverers?"

Who discovered Florida? The Pacific Ocean? The Mississippi? The St. Lawrence? Columbia?

What additions have been made to the United States since 1800?

Tell of the making and ratifying of the constitution.

Tell of Henry Clay's works in congress.

Name the president in 1807, 1816, 1834, 1842, 1854, 1872 and 1892.

Describe the battle of Chancellorsville.

Describe the battle of Saratoga.

Who is Marconi? Kipling?

GRAMMAR.

(1.) Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. (2.) Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. (3.) We are met on a great battlefield of that war. (4.) We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. (5.) It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. (6.) But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground.

From what is the above taken? Give your estimate of its literary merit.

Diagram sentence one.

Parse "ago" in sentence one, "testing" in sentence two, "are met" in sentence three, and "as" in sentence four.

Select and classify the dependent clauses in the above.

Reconstruct sentence one so that the principal verb becomes passive.

Inflect "endure" and "their."

Define participle. Write sentences to illustrate its uses.

Write a well constructed paragraph on "The Isthmian Canal."

ARITHMETIC.

In mathematics, should pupils be required to commit verbatim the definitions and principles of the text book?

Distinguish between problem and example. Rule and formula.

3-5 of 9-10 of what number, diminished by 3-10 divided by 2 1-6 plus 7-30 leaves 25-64?

Reduce 96 oz. av. to oz. troy. 8 fluid oz. to pts.

Bought hams at 8 cents a pound; the wastage is 10 per cent. How must I sell them to gain 30 per cent?

A note of $90, dated April 12, 1899, and payable in 4 months, with interest at 5 per cent was discounted June 1, 1899, at 7 per cent. What were the proceeds?

What is the surface of a cube which contains 48,228,544 cubic inches?

The area of a right triangle is 10 acres. If the width is 32 rods, what is the length?

A and B can do a piece of work in 12 days. A can do $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as much as B, how long would it take each?

If $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent stocks are bought at $87\frac{1}{2}$, what rate of interest will the purchaser receive?

GIVEN FREEDOM OF CITY.

Philadelphia, March 10.—Prince Henry arrived at the Broad street station at 11:30. He was met by the mayor and citizens' committee and escorted to the mayor's office in the city hall, where he was given the freedom of the city in a casket. The Prince was then driven to Independence Hall and to Cramps ship yards.

YOUR FAITH will be as strong as ours if you try

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

and ours is so strong we guarantee a cure or refund money, and we send you free trial bottle if you write for it. SHILOH'S costs 25 cents and will cure Consumption, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and all Lung Troubles. Will cure a cough or cold in a day, and thus prevent serious results. It has been doing these things for 50 years. S. C. WELLS & CO., Le Roy, N. Y.

Karl's Clover Root Tea corrects the Stomach

DEMANDS OF THE MINERS.

Higher Pay for Drivers and Cagers.

CONVENTION HELD HERE TODAY.

Twenty-Eight Delegates, Representing About 2,000 Men, Present—Scale to be Presented to Operators Being Discussed—Will Join Trades Assembly.

The Massillon district miners' convention opened in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall at 10 o'clock Monday morning, 28 delegates, representing 1,910 men, being present. The delegates are Frank Savage, G. F. Jones, Frederick Bremkamp, Joseph Burger, John McCarty, Charles Sorn, Charles Llewellyn, William Ray, Jenkin Reese, Thomas Hiscox, David Watts, Thomas Kennedy, Jacob Gerstamaier, Thomas Price, J. J. Heinbuch, Benjamin Hull, John G. Jones, William Aston, Luke Doyle, James Appleby, Francis Gallagher, John Reese, G. W. Farnsworth, Robert Birbeck, Adam Getz, William Simister, Fred Forst and Frank Morgan. President Legg, Vice President Evans and Secretary-Treasurer Morgan, and other officers are present. Delegates are present from every part of the district, including Wadsworth Palmyra, Silver Creek, Nimisila and other places in the North End. The meeting was called by President Legg for the purpose of arranging a scale to submit to the operators at the joint conference, which will take place later.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Rules and order—Frank Savage, Fred J. Forst, William Aston.

Credentials—J. Appleby, F. Gallagher, J. G. Jones.

Grievance—John McCarty, Charles Sorn, Thomas Price.

Resolutions—J. P. Heinbuch, J. Gerstamaier, David Watts.

Scale—Evan Evans, Thomas Hoover, H. Venables, J. F. Harney, D. C. Jones.

RULES AND ORDER

The report of the committee on rules and order was adopted. It provides that Cushing shall be the parliamentary authority; that no delegate shall be allowed to speak more than five minutes on any one subject; that no delegate shall speak more than once on any one subject till all others who desire have spoken; and that the order of business shall begin with reports of delegates, to be followed by reports of committees and finally miscellaneous matters.

MR. LEGG'S REMARKS.

In his opening remarks, President Legg referred to the favorable settlement that the miners have gotten in the Hocking Valley, and said that some concessions ought to be secured in the Massillon district. He discussed at some length the proposition to secure for the stationary engineers of the mines an eight-hour workday. The engineers were represened at the convention by J. P. Heinbuch.

OBJECTED TO SMOKE.

Delegate Bremkamp suggested the prohibiting of smoking in the hall. He said the smoke was annoying to many, including himself. At the last convention a delegate from Nimisila, he stated, had gone home ill as a result of the heavy atmosphere. The convention, however, took no action.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Resolved, That this convention demand ten yards room for all double men and no less than eight yards room for single men. And, be it further

Resolved, That, when convenient, to put on accommodation partings in all working places, none to exceed twenty yards from entry.

Resolved, That as united mine workers of Sub-District 3, of District No. 6, snice the engineers of our district have become part of the organization, we demand that their grievance be taken up and made a part of our scale: and that we assist in banishing the twelve-hour work day from the present existing coal field of our district.

Resolved, That we accept the invitation of the Massillon Trades and Labor Assembly to affiliate with that organization.

The assembly recently amended its constitution to allow five delegates for every 1,000 men in a national union.

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The convention went into executive session at 2:30 o'clock to take up the scale question. It is understood that the only changes to be demanded in the present scale are $5 instead of $2.75 for room turning, increases in the drivers' and cagers' wages and the adoption of three feet and a half as the low coal standard.

KAISER'S INVITATION.

It Made Miss Roosevelt's Trip Abroad Impossible.

Washington, March 10.—The report telegraphed from London that Miss Alice Roosevelt will not go to London to attend the King's coronation is true. The contemplated visit has been abandoned. No reason has been assigned, but it is known that many of the President's closest friends and advisers have from the beginning felt that it would be unwise for the President's daughter to be in London during the coronation ceremonies because, although she would go simply as the personal guest of Special Ambassador and Mrs. Reid, her presence would be misunderstood and official significance attached to it in spite of all assurances to the contrary.

It is understood here that one particular reason why Miss Roosevelt's proposed visit has been abandoned is that she received an invitation from Emperor William to become his guest in Berlin, and as this could not be done without giving official significance to her presence in both England and Germany, it was decided to make other plans for her summer vacation.

HIS POCKET PICKED.

A Hungarian Says He Was Robbed of $25.

John Foder, a Hungarian, claims that his pocket was picked of $25 in an interurban street car, Sunday afternoon. He accuses another Hungarian of committing the theft, but declines to order his arrest. He has asked the police to aid him in getting his money back. Foder says he and the alleged thief sat together in the same seat while returning from Canton.

Now's the time to take Rocky Mountain Tea; keeps the whole family well. A great medicine for spring and fall tiredness. 35 cts. Ask your druggist.

Nerve Slavery

It is present-day conditions—heaping burdens of work upon the nervous system that tells the story—premature breaking up of health.

It tells why so many men and women, who so far as age is concerned, should be in the prime of health, find themselves leting go of the strength, the power, the vitality they once possessed. It is because that great motor power of the body, nerve force, is impaired. Neither will the heart, the brain, the liver, the kidneys, the stomach act right without their proper nerve force supply. Let any organ be lacking in this essential and troubles begin—some of them are:

Throbbing, palpitating heart.
Sleepless nights.
Sudden startings.
Morning languor.
Brain fag.
Inability to work or think.
Exhaustion on exertion.
Flagging appetite.
Digestion slow.
Food heavy.
Easily excited, nervous, irritable.
Strength fails.
Loss of flesh and muscular power.
Settled melancholia.

The above is the genuine package of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills, are sold by dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

For sale by E. S. Craig.

They Never Fail.

Headache?

You need a gentle heart stimulant which leaves no bad after effects.

Clinic Headache Wafers

are sure and speedy, easily taken, do not depress—absolutely harmless.

The True Heart Tonic.

CLINIC PHARMACAL CO., TORONTO, OHIO.

ALL DRUGGISTS, 10 CTS.

KAUFMANN'S

Honey, Rum & Tar

CURES

COUGHS, COLDS, Croup and Hoarseness.

PREVENTS PNEUMONIA.

Capped Teeth $5.00

Bridge Work $5.00 Per Tooth.

A Good Set of Teeth for $5 until March 15

Satisfaction Guaranteed on All Work Done by Us.

DRS. CARR & TAYLOR

DENTISTS,

Over First National Bank.

Cor Main and Erie Streets.

REDUCED RATES

West and Northwest via Pennsylvania Lines.

One way second-class colonist tickets to the West and Northwest, will be sold at special fares via Pennsylvania Lines, during March and April, 1902. Particular information about fares, through time and other details will be furnished upon application to Passenger and Ticket Agents of the Pennsylvania Lines. J. A. Shoemaker, agent.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Reduced Rates to the West.

Commencing March 1st and daily thereafter, until April 30th, 1902, the Wisconsin Central Ry. will sell Settlers' tickets from Chicago to points in Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia, at greatly reduced rates. For detailed information inquire of nearest Ticket Agent, or address T. D. CAMPBELL, D. P. A., 218 Pike Building, Cincinnati, O., or JAS. C. POND, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

Don't You Need BAR-BEN?

The use of BAR-BEN—one tablet three times a day—strengthens every muscle, renews every tissue, develops and invigorates every function.

Being a pure nerve food and blood purifier, it searches every nerve center and surely relieves the weak man from all functional disorders and weaknesses, restoring him to perfect health, strength and manly vigor.

BAR-BEN is the scientific, natural and positive cure for all nervous diseases, lost vitality, night emissions and excesses, the effects of overwork, worry, brain fatigue, the excessive use of tobacco, opium or liquor. No matter what has caused your trouble, BAR-BEN will bring you back to health.

Try it today. One box will work wonders. Six boxes guaranteed to cure. All druggists, 50 cents or mailed on receipt of price. Write for free sample.

BAR-BEN Remedies Co., Cleveland, O.

For sale by J. M. Schneckers and Rider & Snyder

Real Estate Bulletin

20	lots	on S. Erie St.,	$400 to	$600
14	"	" Chester "	250 "	500
17	"	" Edwin "	200 "	450
18	"	" Dwight "	250 "	450
7	"	" George "	225 "	250
13	"	" Johnson St.	200 "	275
6	"	" Kent St	.....	300
18	"	" off Akron St	.....	200
8	"	off Waechter St	$150-	150

1 lot on East Oak Street.

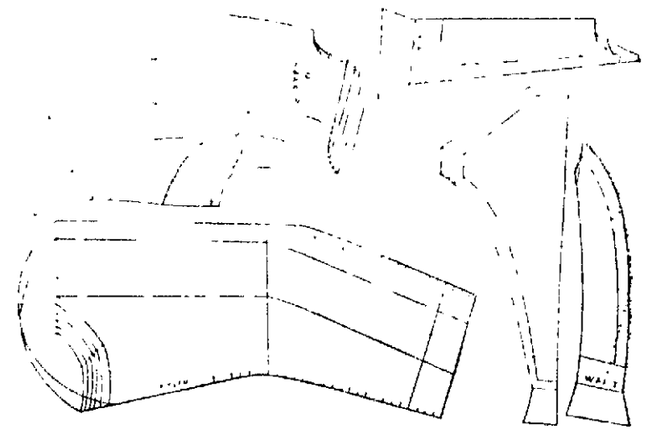
Also lots on Woodland Ave., Pear St., Tremont St., Center and Superior St.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.

JAMES R. DUNN,

Over 50 S. Erie St.

Free to Subscribers.



THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY has secured a limited number of the famous "Home Dressmakers' Chart" which will be given Free to every subscriber to the Evening Independent who pays three months in advance, and to every subscriber to the Semi-weekly paid up for one year. The Chart is of inestimable value to all women who do their own dressmaking.

THE BEE HIVE THE BEE HIVE

Spring Dress Goods and Silks.

The New Purchases are all in, and We Invite You to Come and See Them.

A Great Collection of New Weaves and Colorings.

An unusually large showing of almost everything to be had in dress Goods and Silks, awaits you here. We bought heavily and provided wide choice for you in all the leading fabrics for Skirts, Waists and dresses. It will be to your interest to see our displays.

SPRING DRESS FABRICS.

A full line of colors in Ettamines, Voiles, all wool Batistes, Silk and Wool Crepes, Read's Lansdowne, Broadcloths, Venetians, Brilliantines; Etc.

As usual, we show a complete line of the ever popular JAMESTOWNS in all the new weaves and in the latest colorings for spring.

HOPSACKING CANVAS for Skirts and Dresses in all the leading shades, 48 inches wide, 98c yard.

ALL WOOL CRASHES the new material for Skirts and Suits in tan and gray mixtures, 54 inches wide, $1.00 per yard.

CLAY SERGES—Beautiful goods in gray and castor shades, 45 inches wide, worth 75c at 50c yd.

A Special Purchase of BLACK DRESS GOODS, 36 inches wide, figures and brocades,—very exceptional value at 29c yard.

We show an extensive line of everything new in DRESS TRIMMINGS Laces, Appliques, Galloons, and Fancy Braids and Buttons.

THE NEW SILKS.

Cheney Bros.' Foulards, the most beautiful fabric shown this season. On display here in all the latest designs and color effects. Prices, 75c, $1, $1 25, $1.39.

WAISTS SILKS—Fancy Taffetas and Louisines a very choice selection of all the new things for the season at 69c to $2 00 per yard.

A complete showing of new and pretty designs in New Foulards with Satin Finish at 59c and 75c.

WASH SILKS—Kai-Kis, Habutais, etc in cords and stripes. A full line of the leading shades and white at 39c and 50c.

See our collection of TAFFETA SILKS in white and colors 69c and 85c.

PONGEE will be much in favor. We have them in plain colors and with embroidered spots and figures, 85c to $1 25 yd.

Grenadines Quite the thing for elegant gowns this season. Black the favorite, 98c to $4 00 yd.

PRETTY WAIST SILKS in fancy stripes and in all colors, worth $1.00 at 69c

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEARBY TOWNS.

NEWMAN.

Newman, March 12.—Thomas J. Morgan visited his parents at Youngstown, last week.

Mrs. L. H. DeHoff is undergoing a siege of illness.

Mr. and Mrs. William Rummins, of Massillon, spent Sunday at their Newman home.

William J. Masters, of Massillon East End, was in our village several days last week.

A. L. Williams and sister, Mary, were the guests of their brother, John, at West Lebanon Sunday. The Gainey-Geis Coal Company has sold its mine to Mr. Cassingham, of Cleveland, who through F. J. Keller, of Massillon, took possession of its affairs last week.

D. J. Wilhelm, the marble dealer of Canal Fulton, has placed a fine monument in our cemetery to the memory of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Williams.

George Williams, of this place, has been hired to teach the summer term of school in district No. 3, Lawrence township.

Notice has been received by our local postmaster that Star route No. 31,756, from Newman to Massillon will be discontinued March 31, 1902. This means that the good people of Newman will have to be satisfied with rural free delivery whether they want it or not.

The Hon. R. A. Pollock deserves credit for the manner in which he is handling union legislation at Columbus.

CAMPCREEK.

Campcreek, March 12.—Mr and Mrs. Thomas Collier, of Canton, visited at J. C. Keller's residence during last week.

Miss Ella Kipfer is seriously ill with lung fever.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Holderbaum visited at L. J. Denning's residence last Sunday.

Members of the Cross Roads church practiced their programme Tuesday night. They are preparing for an Easter entertainment.

The Rev. Mr. Berry visited at J. C. Keller's residence last Sunday.

Sawyers in Mrs. Lydia Kurtz's woods finished sawing last Tuesday.

Miss Tracie Snyder was the guest of Mrs. Harvey Warstler last Sunday.

BEACH CITY

Beach City, March 10.—The U. B. protracted meetings are increasing in interest. The Rev. Mr. Brewbaker, of Canton, preached Friday night and Presiding Elder Wyandt on Saturday night and Sunday. Quarterly meeting was held Saturday.

The Busy Bee society of the Evangelical Lutheran church engaged in sewing carpet rags at the home of Webb Winfield last Saturday.

Charles Baker has announced himself as a candidate for assessor in Beach City precinct. Where are the persons who wish to serve their country in the other offices?

Our rubber factory has mereased its capital to $50,000, elected new officers, and the plant is to be run night and day in the near future. F. Sweitzer, manager of the plant, has been elected president of the Jewett motor works, located in Harrison county. J. D. Martz, of this city, has been elected treasurer of the same industry. Others from this place are stockholders.

The Boston Lovett Stars will appear here March 22. This is the last number of the Union lecture course. The recommendations for the "Stars" are very flattering. Very few villages like Beach City have as good advantages for culture.

NAVARRE.

Navarre, March 10.—A special election was held here Saturday to decide the question as to whether or not bonds should be issued to provide funds for building an addition to the school house. The proposition carried by six votes.

Mrs. William Nickerson, of Chicago, is the guest of Miss Warwick.

Howard Campbell, of Massillon, spent Sunday in town.

Miss Eva Lawrence, of Cleveland, spent Sunday with Miss Laura Weidman.

NAVARRE.

Navarre, March 12.—A masquerade party was given Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Smith. About thirty guests were present. Dancing was the order of the evening and a delicious supper was served.

Mrs. Andrew Hermon was called to Canal Dover Wednesday morning by the death of her mother.

Miss Lola Warwick spent Tuesday in Massillon.

Mrs. Edward Wright has returned from a visit to Bridgewater, Va.

CANAL FULTON.

Canal Fulton, March 13.—Mayor McCadden says that the question of entering into a contract for fire hydrants for Fulton will be submitted to the electors for a vote at the regular April election. A special election, the mayor states, would be an unnecessary expense. "This is a matter," remarked the mayor, "which council is not bound by law to submit to the people, but the members all desire to know the general sentiment of the citizens before they take up the question of entering into a contract. Personally, I heartily favor making the contract. I think it would be economy. With a good water pressure we would not need our engine, which will bring $2,500 any time we've a mind to sell it. The expense of keeping 2,000 feet of hose on hand and in repair could be dispensed with, for 1,000 feet would be plenty with fire plugs. An engineer at $150 a year would then be unnecessary. There would be no fuel expense and we would not have to pay $70 a year to have our streets sprinkled. And our fire protection would be improved. Our volunteer fire company would but have to get its hose to the scene of the fire and the water would be there waiting for them."

A petition is to be circulated for signatures by Mayor McCadden to ask the county commissioners to construct an iron footbridge in connection with the new stone bridge over the Tuscarawas river. It is claimed that the present board walk, laid just within the northern guard wall of the bridge, besides encroaching upon the space needed for teams, does not serve its purpose well. Pedestrians are in constant danger from passing teams, and their garments cannot escape damage from the mud, which, during certain seasons, particularly the present, is splashed over the walk by nearly every vehicle crossing the bridge.

STANWOOD.

Stanwood, March 13.—Dennis Brogan is now occupying the Massillon Mining Company's boarding house.

The mines at this place were idle yesterday.

Revival meetings will begin at this place Friday evening.

Miss Emma Von Gunten has been seriously ill the past few days, but is reported better at this writing.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Shilling, a girl.

Denmore Rose is preparing to build a new barn on his farm this season.

The band is preparing to hold another concert in the near future.

James Calderwood will have a large public sale on March 1.

SIXTEEN.

Sixteen, March 13.—The bad roads are the subject of nearly every conversation at present.

Mr. and Mrs. David Short visited at William Lever's residence on Sunday.

Miss Verdie Oberlin is on the sick list.

Miss Bertha Geis, of Newman, visited her sister, Mrs. Walter Doubledee, a few days last week.

Miss Ida Kandel visited Miss Myrta Pratt on Sunday.

Rocky Mountain Tea braces up the whole system. Renews your lost energy. Great bowel tonic for tired and sick people. Ask your druggist.

Read the "want" columns daily

A Dangerous Habit.

People are given to the custom when having trouble with the eyes of calling upon some jeweler or party calling himself "Graduate Optician—Glasses fitted scientifically," or, he may go so far as to call himself "Eye Specialist," when in reality he is no more competent to fit glasses than is the party wanting them. Great harm may be done by using glasses not suitable for the eye, causing glaucoma, which always leads to blindness. Young people can, by means of their accommodation, adjust the eyes to any glasses, seeing with them quite well, until serious harm is done.

To properly examine the eye one must understand its anatomy, its physiology and its diseases; the nervous condition of the patient, the human system and its diseases. Latent trouble of the eye cannot be brought out and properly corrected by anyone, but an oculist who understands the system, as above stated. Did you ever hear of a case in which the "graduate optician" was not able to give glasses in a few minutes? An oculist may, however, require a number of examinations in difficult cases before he can be satisfied he is right. Then, I wonder whether it is right—whether it is lawful that one should be permitted to deceive the public into the belief that he has any knowledge of the eye, by flashing before the eyes of an unsuspicious and uninformed public such fake titles as "graduate optician."

Glasses are not only to enable people of defective sight to see better, but are used also for the relief of eye-strain and its evils—such as headache, neuralgia, nervousness, sleeplessness, dyspepsia, vomiting and fainting spells. Nervous prostration and many other nervous and reflex symptoms may be caused by eye-strain. Eye-strain may be caused by not wearing glasses, but it may also be caused by wearing improperly fitted glasses; and, the chances are 99 pairs out of a 100 different glasses fitted by a so-called "graduate optician" or by any individual not a physician making the eye and its diseases a specialty, will do harm. This can be seen every day by the oculist.

Dr. Clouse Specialist

At the Conrad Each Tuesday,

9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Home Office 302 North Cleveland Ave., Corner Fourth St., Canton, O.

IN MEMORIAM.

A Tribute to the Late James B. Smith.

The news of the death of James B. Smith came like a shock to his many acquaintances and friends.

Death in any form is a shock—doubly so when sudden accident blows out the lamp of life like a rude blast. Death is always a new calamity. We are never prepared for it. Each day we read of persons who have passed away, and the "grim reaper" often takes our near friends; but when he enters our own family circle, we seem to see his features for the first time. He is inexorable, uncompromising, inevitable!

At such times, we almost refuse to be comforted, and consoling words are but the "well meant alms of breath."

"Not all the preaching since Adam
Has made death other than death."

The writer received by mail a little box of funeral flowers, and at sight of the fragile blossoms imagination pictured sadly the well known form of him whom death had claimed—the kind, honest face—the patient, toil-worn hands.

Truly, man's life is fragile and fleeting as a flower. But just as surely as Eastertide brings sweet new flowers to life, so surely will come another glorious Eastertide, when mortality shall put on immortality, and the promise shall be fulfilled—"Though he were dead, yet shall he live."

Mr. Smith was not strong physically, and suffered almost constantly, though he seldom spoke of his ailments. He was a progressive, enterprising, well-informed man who always took pride in his labors, and kept for his motto, "Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well." When chosen to fill small offices of public trust pertaining to education or improvements in his locality, the people always found him a faithful servant. He was calm and deliberate in forming opinions and was not easily turned from his purposes; but if at times his views were different from those of other people, he never made an enemy. He enjoyed the friendship of all who knew him and was respected by people in every rank of life—rich and poor, high and low.

Though not making outward profession of religion, he showed in his daily actions the virtues of a christian, and was a gentleman in every sense of the word—"One of nature's noblemen."

He was always good to his children, and they honored him in his old age. At the time of his death he was helping to plan the building of houses for his sons, and his kindness in former years to persons who were not of his family, will never be forgotten.

His good wife, who now mourns her loss, was always the object of his loving regard. Through nearly half a century, she was still to him the sweetheart of his youth. The writer (when a member of his household) never heard him utter one impatient or unkind word to "Mother," and this is praise that cannot be said of many men. At times when few of the family were at home, it was pleasing to see how he lightened her duties in the household, helping as deftly and carefully as a woman. Together, in early years, they planned and toiled, braving at one time the trials of pioneer life in the West. Finally, in the old homestead near Massillon, they enjoyed the quiet rest and reward of a good life.

Mr. Smith's hospitality was well known. He always welcomed and was always welcoming visitors. In truth, they came from all directions and all sections, and many are the distant friends and acquaintances who will grieve when the sad news of his death reaches them.

While we mourn with heavy hearts, we are glad that he left to us for remembrance the heritage of his good example—the memory of his kind deeds.

"Life's race well run,
Life's work well done—
Now comes rest."

MRS. E. C. GRAHAM,
Syracuse, Ind.

SAW MANY A HANGING.

Soldier Laughlin Says Men Grow Calloused.

"There's nothing pleasant about a hanging scene," remarked Charles Laughlin, who has just returned from the Philippines, having received a discharge from the American army. "But I saw so many of them that they didn't affect me the way they did at first. I was on guard most of the time, and it was the regular thing to see a couple of Filippinos hanged before breakfast. Those Filippinos are a bad people, and they were always killing someone or other."

California-Oregon Excursions

Every day in the year. The Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line runs through first-class Pullman and Tourist Sleeping Cars to points in California and Oregon daily. Personally conducted excursions from Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland, leaving Chicago on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Lowest rates. Shortest time on the road. Finest scenery. Inquire of your nearest ticket agent, or write A. F. Cleveland, 234 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Owing to the large number of inquiries which have been received as to the proportions of the different varieties of beans contained in the jar, the committee on awards, after carefully considering the matter, decided to make a change in the variety and have placed in jar exactly 2 gallons (dry measure) of common white navy beans.

TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

VIEW OF THE QUILLHURST POULTRY FARM, ELYRIA, O.

AN OPPORTUNITY OFFERED TO EVERY READER TO SECURE THIS BEAUTIFUL FARM AND ITS CONTENTS FOR THE INVESTMENT OF BUT $1.00.

To convince the reader that this remarkable offer is made in good faith, the following letters are submitted:

From the Postmaster.

ELYRIA, O., January 31, 1902.

To Whom It May Concern:

I have known Mr. A. P. Worthington for the past twenty years and my opinion is, that any statement made by him is thoroughly reliable and will stand investigation.

His property, The Quillhurst Poultry Farm, is well known in this locality.

Very respectfully,
I. H. GRISWOLD, P. M.

From Bank Cashier.

ELYRIA, O., January 31, 1902.

To Whom It May Concern:

I have known Mr. A. P. Worthington for many years, and believe him to be thoroughly honest and reliable. I should rely implicitly upon any statement made by him.

E. E. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
The National Bank of Elyria.

From Prominent Attorney.

ELYRIA, O., January 31, 1902

To Whom It May Concern:

I have known A. P. Worthington intimately for twenty-five years and know him to be an upright honorable man in every respect. His word is good and he will faithfully keep any contract he may enter into. His property is a valuable one and fairly up to his representations.

E. G. JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law

THE FOLLOWING OFFER IS OPEN TO EVERYONE. Read the plan carefully and decide for yourself whether it would not be to your interest to invest the dollar.

Having made up my mind to retire from the poultry business, I am proposing to dispose of my property by means of following plan
A. P. WORTHINGTON, Elyria, O.

I will offer to sell to any person desiring the same, receipts for the cure of Chicken Cholera and Roup. The price of the two receipts will be $1.00, and in addition to this, every person purchasing the receipts and paying $1 00 will be given a certificate entitling them to one guess as to the number of beans in a jar, and after disposing of $35,000.00 worth of receipts, which is the value of the property, I will give a warranty deed of the property to the person or persons guessing nearest to the number of beans in the jar. The receipts are worth the dollar charged for them, and are guaranteed to cure if used as directed, or the money refunded. They can be filled at any drug store in the country at a nominal cost.

In case of a tie, a joint deed will be given to the persons tying.

A mixture of common lima, string and castor oil beans has been placed in a transparent glass jar and securely sealed by the following committee composed of leading business men of Elyria who have charge of the award: A. B. Taylor, Cashier Lorain County Bank, Elyria; W. C. LeMaster, Cashier Elyria Savings Bank; S. H. Squires, Assistant Cashier National Bank of Elyria; S. W. Henson, Acting Cashier Savings Bank, Elyria.

The jar is on exhibition in the window of H. A. Dykeman's Drug Store, 25 Main Street, Elyria, O.

The name of the successful one will be published in this paper.

Minature View of JAR. Capacity of original 2 gal

An Accurate Description of the Property.

VIEW OF THE RESIDENCE.

THE QUILLHURST POULTRY FARM is located two miles north of Elyria, on the line of the Cleveland, Elyria and Western Street Railway. It is one of the best equipped poultry farms both for broiler raising and production of eggs. It contains fifty (50) acres of land, quality of same is sandy loam and very rich; there are about eight (8) acres of wood that have been cleaned up until it now has the appearance of a park. All of the land from the highway to the woods is thoroughly drained by a system of tiling, there being a string of tile every fifty feet of the entire distance before mentioned. The house is a two story frame dwelling, with a metal roof and contains fifteen (15) rooms; it has all the modern conveniences, including furnace hot and cold water, bath, etc. There is a good cellar under the entire house which has a solid cement floor; in the front part of cellar is an incubator room containing eighteen (18) Prairie State 200 egg sized machines. The entire house is heated and lighted by natural gas, which is furnished by two gas wells located on the premises. These wells give an abundant supply of gas for all purposes, including furnace, three hot water heaters, steam boiler, lights under incubators, also lights in house, yard, stable, brooder house and power for gas engine.

The grounds are beautifully laid out, with large lawns, rose shrub and flower beds, drive and walks. The barn is a large roomy building, containing spacious mows for hay, straw etc; has four large box stalls for horses, also an abundance of room for wagons, large tools etc. At the rear and connected with the barn is a cow stable, containing stalls for six (6) head of cattle. The stable is lighted by gas and has running water. Next to the stable is a large Ice House, capacity about 60 tons. Adjoining the Ice House is a large roomy Carriage House and Harness cupboard. West of Carriage House is a large tool room, granery and corn crib.

Directly in the rear of the house is a large building for storing vegetables. This building has four walls and is practically frost-proof. There is also a very nicely designed six-room Cottage, which is directly north of the residence shown in cut.

In the rear of residence and facing the highway is a brick brooder and boiler house. This building is two stories high in front, has slate roof and is 40 feet long, 200 of which is brick with slate roof and cement floor; balance is frame building. The front portion contains steam boiler, hot water heater steam pump, four-horse power Fairbanks and Morris gas engine, which furnishes power for a bread crushing machine, grain grinder, corn sheller, elevator and conveyor. The second story of this building is fitted up with large grain and feed bins; grain is carried to same by means of elevator and conveyor. The Brooder House is fitted up with hot water heat for hover boards, also has steam and water pipes. Has a capacity of 12,000 chicks, and is so arranged that it can be used for chicks or fowls. There are 64 frame buildings with stone and tile foundation, containing two rooms each. These are thoroughly well constructed; the laying rooms are practically frost-proof and have a capacity of 50 hens each. Each building is provided separately, all of the yards being set with choicest peach, plum and apple trees. There are about 2500 trees in the yards and on farm; they will begin bearing this year.

Stock now on farm consists of about 2000, year-old hens and pullets, about one-half being pullets; also a large number of fine cocks and cockerells for this year's mating. Stock consisting of nearly 50 per cent. Brown and White Leghorns of very fine laying strain, balance White Wyandottes, Buff Rocks and one pen of extra fine light Brahmas; one good cow, work horse and all sorts of tools and implements, wagons, feed trucks, etc. Large amount of grain now in bins, every building on the farm is practically new and in fine condition; no stock will be sold or disposed of in any way.

One never-failing spring well and one core-drilled well.

This farm is located right in the heart of the richest farming country in Ohio. All express, etc., for Cleveland is shipped via street car line.

The foregoing description may be verified by inspection of the property or by communication with anyone living in Elyria. This unique method of disposing of the "Quillhurst Farm" is not to be regarded in any other light than that of a business proposition. To those investing $1.00 for a receipt for the cure of Chicken Cholera and Roup, it is a payable investment. It may mean the saving of a large part of your flock. To the fortunate one or ones it means the ownership of a Poultry Farm, conservatively valued at $35,000.00. Give the number of your guess, and be sure to write plainly your full name and address. Send money by registered letter, P. O. order or by express.

Address, ***A. P. WORTHINGTON, Quillhurst Farm,***

BUSY BURGLARS.

Get $5,000 From One Bank and $8,000 from Another.

New Castle, Ky., March 12.—The bank of New Castle was robbed of nearly $5,000 in cash, stamps and jewelry last night. The burglars escaped.

Titusville, Pa., March 12.—The Farmers' bank at Townville, was robbed last night of between $7,000 and $8,000.

THE MARKETS.

Pittsburg, March 11.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 77@78c.

CORN—No. 2 shelled, 65½@66½c; No. 2 ear, 69@70c.

OATS—No. 2 white, 49½@50c; extra 3s, 48@49c; regular 3s, 47@47½c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $14.00@14.50; No. 2, $12.50@13.00; No. 1 clover, $10.25@10.75; No. 1 clover mixed, $10.50@11.00; No. 1 prairie, $10.25@10.75; packing, $9.00@10.00; No. 1 timothy, from wagon, loose, $14.500@14.75.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 31@31½c; creamery, 30@30½c; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 27@28c; lower grades, 17@18c.

CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, September, 12½@13c; three-quarters, 11½@12c; New York state, September, full cream, 12½@13c; Wisconsin Swiss, 15@15½c; 20-lb Swiss, 15@15½c; 5-lb brick, 14@14½c; limberger, 13@13½c.

EGGS—Candled, fresh, 18@19c; selects, 20@21c.

POULTRY—Chickens, live, hens, 10½@11c; broilers, 13@14c; roosters, 8@9c; dressed, 13@14c; turkeys, live, 13@14c; dressed, 18@20c; ducks, 14@15c; dressed, 18@20c; geese, dressed, 12@13c.

Pittsburg, March 11.

CATTLE — Choice $6.60@6.75; prime, $6.20@6.40; good, $5.50@5.90; tidy butchers', $5.00@5.50; fair, $4.25@5.00; heifers, $3.75@5.25; good fresh cows and springers, $45.00@60.00; common to fair fresh cows, $25.00@40.00.

HOGS—Prime heavies, $6.55@6.60, best mediums, $6.50@6.55; heavy Yorkers, $6.35@6.45; light Yorkers, $6.15@6.25; pigs, $5.80@6.00; roughs, $5.00@6.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Best wethers, $5.50@5.70; good, $5.15@5.40; mixed, $4.25@5.10; culled and common, $2.50@3.50; choice lambs, $6.60@6.80; common to good, $5.00@6.50; veal calves, $7.00@7.50; heavy and thin, $4.00@5.00.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat	84
Loose hay, per ton	$9 00-10
Baled hay	10 11
Straw, per ton	$5 00 6 00
Corn	65-68
Oats	45
Clover Seed	5 00-5 50
Bran	1 20
Middlings	1 20
Salt, per barrel	$ 1 00
Timothy Seed	2 00-2 40
Rye, per bu	60
Barley	50
Flax seed	1 50
Wool	13-20
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, per bushel	70-80
Apples	90-1 10
Cabbage, doz	40
White beans	2 25
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY	
Butter	22-24
Eggs (fresh)	18
Live Spring Chickens, per lb	07
Chickens, dressed per lb	11
Turkeys, dressed, 12c: Live	09
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Ham	11
Shoulder	08

Fine Farm Lands.

Wisconsin is noted for its fine crops, excellent markets, pure water and healthful climate.

You can buy a farm on easy terms in Wisconsin along the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway for less than you can rent one for three years in any of the Eastern states. Now is the time to invest.

Address F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Chicago, Ill.

Career and Character of Abraham Lincoln.

An address by Joseph Choate, ambassador to Great Britain, on the career and character of Abraham Lincoln—his early life—his early struggles with the world—his character as developed in the later years of his life and his administration, which placed his name so high on the world's roll of honor and fame, has been published by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway and may be had by sending six (6) cents in postage to F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Entertainment committees will find just what they want in the way of invitations, programmes, etc., at THE INDEPENDENT office.

The news that Albert P. Worthington, of Elyria, has determined to leave Quillhurst, where he has conducted his chicken business for the past few years, bequeathing it to some lucky man, has turned the eyes of a host of would-be owners in that direction to see just what manner of place chance may throw into his possession.

A visit to this poultry city is made by means of the electric line upon Lake avenue which passes before the door. Alighting from the car, the visitor's attention is first arrested by Mr. Worthington's fine fifteen-room residence, a modern house in all respects, including steam heat, gas, telephone and private water service from two unfailing wells.

In the rear of the house, fifty acres of Quillhurst farm, lie spread before the visitor dotted with sixty-four well constructed frost proof chicken coops and planted with some 2400 young fruit tree which gives it the combined charactr of a chicken farm and prospective orchard.

The buildings include, besides the residence, a roomy barn, a modern boiler plant, furnishing steam heat and power, ice house, chicken hospital and the small city of chicken houses above mentioned. An abundance of natural gas is obtained on the premises for fuel.

Quillhurst is at present the home of some 3,000 chickens of various pure strains from the clumsy Brahma to the small alert Leghorn. One thing is certain, the man who gets this farm will not have to spend one cent in preparing for business. Everything is complete and in working order down to the smallest detail—the least used tool. All that he will have to do will be to move into the house and take command.—Elyria Republican of February 27, 1902.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Jas. B. Smith, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased. Dated the 10th day of March, 1902.

HARVEY B. SMITH,
Administrator

You can do no satisfactory work when your throat is sore and tied up, your head buzzing and feverish—
Tonsiline
will almost immediately cure a sore throat and by removing the cause, allay troublesome symptoms 25c. 50c. at your druggists
The Tonsiline Co., Canton, Ohio

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